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A LATIN GRAMMAR
FOR BEGINNERS

BY PROFESSOR W. H. WADDELL.

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A LATIN GRAMMAR

FOR BEGINNERS.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS book is a companion to a "Greek Grammar for Beginners" by the same author. In many instances precisely the same words have been used in both books. The design of both is identically the same, viz., to furnish a book which shall contain no notes, remarks, observations, "*fine print*," in short, to be marked by a teacher for omission, but only essential and elementary principles and paradigms, which are to be thoroughly memorized by the pupil, without any exception whatever. The Grammar is designed to be committed to memory, from cover to cover, the first time the pupil goes over it. While mainly intended for use in the school-room, it is believed that it will be found sufficiently full for the purposes of the lower classes in our American colleges.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., *February*, 1871.

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A LATIN GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS.

PART I.—ORTHOGRAPHY.

THE LATIN ALPHABET.

1. The Latin Alphabet consists of twenty-five letters, which are written and pronounced as follows, viz. :

A a (long),	pronounced like a	in Father,	as Amāre.
A a (short),	“ “	a in Sat,	as Adeo.
B b,	“ “	b in Beet,	as Beatus.
C c (hard),	“ “	c in Cat,	as Callidus.
C c (soft),	“ “	c in Cinder,	as Cinis.
D d,	“ “	d in Dome,	as Domus.
E e (long),	“ “	ā in Māde,	as Lēnis.
E e (short),	“ “	e in Set,	as Lēgo.
F f,	“ “	f in Fame,	as Fama.
G g (hard),	“ “	g in Gift,	as Gracilis.
G g (soft),	“ “	g in Gem,	as Gero.
H h,	“ “	h in Home,	as Honor.
I i (long),	“ “	i in Machine,	as Pinus.
I i (short),	“ “	i in Pin,	as Piscis.
J j,	“ “	j in Join,	as Jus.
K k,	“ “	k in Kiss,	as Kalendæ.
L l,	“ “	l in Late,	as Longus.
M m,	“ “	m in Moon,	as Moneo.
N n,	“ “	n in Noon,	as Novus.
O o (long),	“ “	o in Bone,	as Ōro.
O o (short),	“ “	o in Not,	as Bōnus.
P p,	“ “	p in Probe,	as Peto.
Q q,	“ “	q in Queen,	as Qui.
R r,	“ “	r in Rest,	as Reddo.
S s,	“ “	s in Set,	as Sanus.
T t,	“ “	t in Top,	as Tabella.
U u (long),	“ “	u in Rule,	as Ūnus.
U u (short),	“ “	u in Shut,	as Ūtula.
V v,	“ “	v in Vine,	as Valeo.
X x,	“ “	x in Box,	as Vox.
Y y,	“ “	y in Sylvan,	as Sylla.
Z z,	“ “	z in Zone,	as Zona.

2. These letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A, E, I, O, U, and Y are Vowels. The rest are Consonants.

3. Of the Consonants,

Four are Liquids, viz., L, M, N, and R.

Two are Spirants, viz., H and S.

Two are Double Consonants, viz., X and Z.

The remainder are Mutes.

DIPHTHONGS.

4. A Diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound. The Diphthongs are ae, oe (often written together, æ, œ), ai, au, ei, eu, oi.

5. The Diphthongs are pronounced as follows, viz. :

ae and oe like æ in Māde, as Poena.

ai “ i “ Shine, “ Aulai.

au “ ou “ Our, “ Aula.

ei “ i “ Mine, “ Hei.

eu “ u “ Tune, “ Europa.

oi “ oi “ Joy, “ Oi.

PART II.—ETYMOLOGY.

6. The Latin Language has Eight Parts of Speech, viz.: Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, which are declined; and Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections, which are not declined.

7. There are Three Persons: First, Second, and Third.

8. There are Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

(a) Names of Males, and of Rivers, Winds, and Months, are Masculine.

(b) Names of Females, and of Countries, Towns, and Trees, are Feminine.

(c) Indeclinable Nouns are Neuter.

Gender is also determined by termination.

9. There are Two Numbers: the Singular, denoting one; the Plural, denoting more than one.

10. There are Six Cases: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

11. There are Five Declensions: First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth.

These Declensions are distinguished from each other by the following terminations of the Genitive Singular, viz.:

First Declension	in	ae.
Second	“	“ i.
Third	“	“ is.
Fourth	“	“ ūs.
Fifth	“	“ eī.

SOME GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

12. (a) The Accusative Singular ends always in m, except in some Neuters.

(b) The Vocative Singular is like the Nominative in all Latin Nouns, except those in us of the Second Declension.

(c) The Nominative and Vocative Plural end always alike.

(d) The Genitive Plural ends always in um.

(e) The Dative and Ablative Plural end always alike: in the First and Second Declensions, in is; in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth, in bus.

(f) The Accusative Plural ends always in s, except in Neuters.

(g) Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Accusative and Vocative like the Nominative in both Numbers; and these Cases in the Plural end always in a.

13. The following Table exhibits a comparative view of the Five Declensions :

TERMINATIONS.

Singular.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	M. N.	M. N.	M. N.	
N. ā,	us, er, um,	— —	us, ū,	es,
G. æ,	ī,	is,	ūs,	eī,
D. æ,	ō,	ī,	uī,	eī,
A. am,	um,	em, —	um, ū,	em,
V. ā,	ē, er, um,	— —	us, ū,	es,
A. ā.	ō.	ē, or ī.	ū.	ē.

Plural.

N. æ,	ī, ā,	es, ā, iā,	us, uā,	es,
G. ārum,	ōrum,	um, or ium,	uum,	ērum,
D. is,	is,	ibus,	ibus, or ūbus,	ēbus,
A. as,	os, ā,	es, ā, iā,	us, uā,	es,
V. æ,	ī, ā,	es, ā, iā,	us, uā,	es,
A. is.	is.	ibus.	ibus, or ūbus.	ēbus.

14. The Stem of a Noun is found by striking off the termination of the Genitive Singular. The above terminations added to the remainder will give the Cases of any Noun.

FIRST DECLENSION.

15. Nouns of the First Declension end in
 ă and ě, which are Feminine, and in
 ăs and ěs, which are Masculine.

Regular Latin Nouns end only in a, and are declined as follows:

Stella, a star, Feminine.			
Singular.		Plural.	
N. stell ă,	a star.	N. stell ae,	stars.
G. stell ae,	of a star.	G. stell ărŭm,	of stars.
D. stell ae,	to a star.	D. stell ăs,	to stars.
A. stell ăm,	a star.	A. stell ăs,	stars.
V. stell ă,	thou star!	V. stell ae,	ye stars!
A. stell ă,	with a star.	A. stell ăs,	with stars.

In like manner decline—

Acerra, a censor.	Athlĕta, m., a wrestler.	Căsa, a cottage.
Acta, the shore.	Aula, a hall.	Castănea, a chestnut.
Ēra, a period of time.	Aura, a breeze.	Cătăpulta, an engine to
Ērumna, toil.	Auriga, m., a charioteer.	cast darts.
Agricŭla, a husbandman.	Avia, a grandmother.	Cătĕna, a chain.

16. Greek Nouns in ăs, ěs, a, and ě are thus declined:

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. Ēnĕăs,	N. Anchĭsĕs,	N. Medĕa,	N. Penelŭpĕ,
G. Ēnĕă,	G. Anchĭsă,	G. Medĕă,	G. Penelŭpĕs,
D. Ēnĕă,	D. Anchĭsă,	D. Medĕă,	D. Penelŭpĕ,
A. Ēnĕăm,	A. Anchĭsĕn,	A. Medĕan,	A. Penelŭpĕn,
or Ēnĕăn,	V. Anchĭsĕ,	or Medĕam,	or Penelŭpĕm,
V. Ēnĕă,	A. Anchĭse.	V. Medĕa,	V. Penelŭpĕ,
A. Ēnĕă.		A. Medĕa.	A. Penelŭpĕ.

SECOND DECLENSION.

17. Nouns of the Second Declension end in
 ĕr, ĭr, ŭs, ōs, which are Masculine, and in
 ŭm and ōn, which are Neuter.

Regular Latin Nouns end only in ĕr, ĭr, ŭs, ŭm, and are declined as follows:

18.

Singular.

<i>Man.</i>	<i>Book.</i>	<i>Slave.</i>	<i>War.</i>
N. <i>vīr,</i>	<i>libēr,</i>	<i>servūs (ōs),</i>	<i>bell'ūm,</i>
G. <i>vīr ī,</i>	<i>libr ī,</i>	<i>serv ī,</i>	<i>bell ī,</i>
D. <i>vīr ō,</i>	<i>libr ō,</i>	<i>serv ō,</i>	<i>bell ō,</i>
A. <i>vir ūm,</i>	<i>libr ūm,</i>	<i>serv ūm,</i>	<i>bell ūm,</i>
V. <i>vir,</i>	<i>liber,</i>	<i>serv ē,</i>	<i>bell ūm,</i>
A. <i>vir ō.</i>	<i>libr ō.</i>	<i>serv ō.</i>	<i>bell ō.</i>

Plural.

N. <i>vir ī,</i>	<i>libr ī,</i>	<i>serv ī,</i>	<i>bell ā,</i>
G. <i>vir ōrūm,</i>	<i>libr ōrūm,</i>	<i>serv ōrūm,</i>	<i>bell ōrūm,</i>
D. <i>vir īs,</i>	<i>libr īs,</i>	<i>serv īs,</i>	<i>bell īs,</i>
A. <i>vir ōs,</i>	<i>libr ōs,</i>	<i>serv ōs,</i>	<i>bell ā,</i>
V. <i>vir ī,</i>	<i>libr ī,</i>	<i>serv ī,</i>	<i>bell ā,</i>
A. <i>vir īs.</i>	<i>libr īs.</i>	<i>serv īs.</i>	<i>bell īs.</i>

In like manner decline—

<i>Arbitēr, a judge.</i>	<i>Folium, a leaf.</i>	<i>Socer, a father-in-law.</i>
<i>Bellum, war.</i>	<i>Gladīus, a sword.</i>	<i>Tēlum, a dart.</i>
<i>Cādus, a cask.</i>	<i>Lūpus, a wolf.</i>	<i>Torus, a couch.</i>
<i>Cervus, a stag.</i>	<i>Mūrus, a wall.</i>	<i>Tectum, the roof.</i>

19. Greek nouns in *os* and *on* are thus declined :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. <i>Andrōgēōs,</i>	N. <i>Dēlōs,</i>	N. <i>Mausōlēon,</i>	N. <i>Mausōlēa,</i>
G. <i>Andrōgēī,</i>	G. <i>Deli,</i>	G. <i>Mausōlēo,</i>	G. <i>Mausōlēon,</i>
— <i>Andrōgēō,</i>	D. <i>Delō,</i>	D. <i>Mausōlēo,</i>	D. <i>Mausōlēis,</i>
D. <i>Andrōgēō,</i>	A. <i>Delōn,</i>	A. <i>Mausōlēon,</i>	A. <i>Mausōlēa,</i>
A. <i>Andrōgēōn,</i>	V. <i>Delē,</i>	V. <i>Mausōlēon,</i>	V. <i>Mausōlēa,</i>
— <i>Andrōgēō,</i>	A. <i>Delō.</i>	A. <i>Mausōlēo.</i>	A. <i>Mausōlēis.</i>
V. <i>Andrōgēōs,</i>			
A. <i>Andrōgēō.</i>			

THIRD DECLENSION.

20. Nouns of the Third Declension ending in
o, er, or, es (increasing in the Genitive), and os, are
Masculine,

as, es (*not* increasing in the Genitive), is, ys, s (pre-
ceded by a consonant), and x, are Feminine,

c, a, l, e, t, ar, men, ur, us, i, and y, are Neuter.

The pupil may fasten these terminations in his memory by noting the sounds of the letters pronounced together; for instance, in the Masculine endings, o, error, es, and os; in the Neuter, cal-et-ar-men-ur-us, i, and y.

21. Nouns of this Declension are declined as follows:

Sing.	Plur.
N. urb-s (<i>f.</i>), a city.	urb-ēs, cities.
G. urb-īs, of a city.	urb-ium, of cities.
D. urb-ī, to or for a city.	urb-ibūs, to or for cities.
A. urb-em, a city.	urb-ēs, cities.
V. urb-s, O city. [<i>city.</i>	urb-ēs, O cities.
A. urb-ē, by, with, or from a	urb-ibūs, by, with, or from cities.
N. princip-s (<i>c.</i>), a chief.	princip-ēs, chiefs.
G. princip-īs, of a chief.	princip-um, of chiefs.
D. princip-ī, to or for a chief.	princip-ibūs, to or for chiefs.
A. princip-em, a chief.	princip-ēs, chiefs.
V. princip-s, O chief. [<i>a chief.</i>	princip-ēs, O chiefs. [<i>chiefs.</i>
A. princip-ē, by, with, or from	princip-ibūs, by, with, or from
N. aetā-s (<i>f.</i>), an age.	aetāt-ēs, ages.
G. aetāt-īs, of an age.	aetāt-um, of ages.
D. aetāt-ī, to or for an age.	aetāt-ibūs, to or for ages.
A. aetāt-em, an age.	aetāt-ēs, ages.
V. aetā-s, O age. [<i>an age.</i>	aetāt-ēs, O ages.
A. aetāt-ē, by, with, or from	aetāt-ibūs, by, with, or from ages.
N. lāp-īs (<i>m.</i>), a stone.	lāpid-ēs, stones.
G. lāpid-īs, of a stone.	lāpid-um, of stones.
D. lāpid-ī, to or for a stone.	lāpid-ibūs, to or for stones
A. lāpid-em, a stone.	lāpid-ēs, stones.
V. lāpi-s, O stone. [<i>stone.</i>	lāpid-ēs, O stones.
A. lāpid-ē, by, with, or from a	lāpid-ibūs, by, with, or from stones.
N. consūl (<i>m.</i>), a consul.	consūl-ēs, consuls.
G. consūl-īs, of a consul.	consūl-um, of consuls.
D. consūl-ī, to or for a consul.	consūl-ibūs, to or for consuls.
A. consūl-em, a consul.	consūl-ēs, consuls.
V. consūl, O consul. [<i>consul.</i>	consūl-ēs, O consuls. [<i>suls.</i>
A. consūl-ē, by, with, or from a	consūl-ibūs, by, with, or from con-
N. clāmōr (<i>m.</i>), a shout.	clāmōr-ēs, shouts.
G. clāmōr-īs, of a shout.	clāmōr-um, of shouts.
D. clāmōr-ī, to or for a shout.	clāmōr-ibūs, to or for shouts.
A. clāmōr-em, a shout.	clāmōr-ēs, shouts.
V. clāmōr, O shout. [<i>shout.</i>	clāmōr-ēs, O shouts. [<i>shouts.</i>
A. clāmōr-ē, by, with, or from a	clāmōr-ibūs, by, with, or from

	Sing.		Plur.
N.	ansēr (m.), a goose.	ansēr-ēs,	geese.
G.	ansēr-is,	ansēr-um,	of geese.
D.	ansēr-i,	ansēr-ibūs,	to or for geese.
A.	ansēr-em,	ansēr-ēs,	geese.
V.	ansēr,	ansēr-ēs,	O geese.
A.	ansēr-ē,	ansēr-ibūs,	by, with, or from a geese.
N.	pātēr,	patr-ēs,	fathers.
G.	patr-is,	patr-um,	of fathers.
D.	patr-i,	patr-ibūs,	to or for fathers.
A.	patr-em,	patr-ēs,	fathers.
V.	pāter,	patr-ēs,	O fathers.
A.	patr-ē,	patr-ibūs,	by, with, or from fathers.
N.	crūs (n.), a leg.	crūr-ā,	legs.
G.	crūr-is,	crūr-um,	of legs.
D.	crūr-i,	crūr-ibūs,	to or for legs.
A.	crūs,	crūr-ā,	legs.
V.	crūs,	crūr-ā,	O legs.
A.	crūr-ē,	crūr-ibūs,	by, with, or from legs.
N.	ōpūs (n.), a work.	ōpēr-ā,	works.
G.	ōpēr-is,	ōpēr-um,	of works.
D.	ōpēr-i,	ōpēr-ibūs,	to or for works.
A.	ōpūs,	ōpēr-ā,	works.
V.	ōpūs,	ōpēr-ā,	O works.
A.	ōpēr-ē,	ōpēr-ibūs,	by, with, or from works.
N.	corpūs (n.), a body.	corpōr-ā,	bodies.
G.	corpōr-is,	corpōr-um,	of bodies.
D.	corpōr-i,	corpōr-ibūs,	to or for bodies.
A.	corpūs,	corpōr-ā,	bodies.
V.	corpūs,	corpōr-ā,	O bodies. [bodies.
A.	corpōr-ē,	corpōr-ibūs,	by, with, or from
N.	cāpūt (n.), a head.	cāpīt-ā,	heads.
G.	cāpīt-is,	cāpīt-um,	of heads.
D.	cāpīt-i,	cāpīt-ibūs,	to or for heads.
A.	cāpūt,	cāpīt-ā,	heads.
V.	cāpūt,	cāpīt-ā,	O heads.
A.	cāpīt-ē,	cāpīt-ibūs,	by, with, or from heads.

Bōs, an ox or cow.

	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
N.	bōs,	bōvēs.	A.	bōvem,	bōvēs.
G.	bōvis,	bōvum, or bōum.	V.	bōs,	bōvēs.
D.	bōvi,	bōbūs, or būbūs.	A.	bōvē,	bōvēs, or būbūs.

Vis (f.), strength.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>vīrēs</i> .	A. <i>vīm</i> ,	<i>vīrēs</i> .
G. (wanting)	<i>vīrium</i> .	V. (wanting)	<i>vīrēs</i> .
D. (wanting)	<i>vīribūs</i> .	A. <i>vī</i> ,	<i>vīribūs</i> .
Sing.	Plur.		
N. <i>dux</i> (c.), a leader.	<i>ducēs</i> , leaders.		
G. <i>duc-is</i> , of a leader.	<i>duc-um</i> , of leaders.		
D. <i>duc-i</i> , to or for a leader.	<i>duc-ibūs</i> , to or for leaders.		
A. <i>duc-em</i> , a leader.	<i>duc-ēs</i> , leaders.		
V. <i>dux</i> , O leader. [leader.	<i>duc-ēs</i> , O leaders.		
A. <i>duc-ē</i> , by, with, or from a	<i>duc-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from leaders.		
N. <i>lex</i> (f.), a law.	<i>lēg-ēs</i> , laws.		
G. <i>lēg-is</i> , of a law.	<i>lēg-um</i> , of laws.		
D. <i>lēg-i</i> , to or for a law.	<i>lēg-ibūs</i> , to or for laws.		
A. <i>lēg-em</i> , a law.	<i>lēg-ēs</i> , laws.		
V. <i>lex</i> , O law.	<i>lēg-ēs</i> , O laws.		
A. <i>lēg-ē</i> , by, with, or from a law.	<i>lēg-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from laws.		
N. <i>mīlē-s</i> (m.), a soldier.	<i>mīlīt-ēs</i> , soldiers.		
G. <i>mīlīt-is</i> , of a soldier.	<i>mīlīt-um</i> , of soldiers.		
D. <i>mīlīt-i</i> , to or for a soldier.	<i>mīlīt-ibūs</i> , to or for soldiers.		
A. <i>mīlīt-em</i> , a soldier.	<i>mīlīt-ēs</i> , soldiers.		
V. <i>mīlē-s</i> , O soldier. [soldier.	<i>mīlīt-ēs</i> , O soldiers. [diers.		
A. <i>mīlīt-ē</i> , by, with, or from a	<i>mīlīt-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from sol-		
N. <i>hiem-s</i> (f.), winter.	<i>hiēm-ēs</i> , winters.		
G. <i>hiēm-is</i> , of winter.	<i>hiēm-um</i> , of winters.		
D. <i>hiēm-i</i> , to or for winter.	<i>hiēm-ibūs</i> , to or for winters.		
A. <i>hiēm-em</i> , winter.	<i>hiēm-ēs</i> , winters.		
V. <i>hiem-s</i> , O winter. [winter.	<i>hiēm-ēs</i> , O winters. [ters.		
A. <i>hiēm-ē</i> , by, with, or from	<i>hiēm-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from win-		
N. <i>leo</i> (m.), a lion.	<i>leōn-ēs</i> , lions.		
G. <i>leōn-is</i> , of a lion.	<i>leōn-um</i> , of lions.		
D. <i>leōn-i</i> , to or for a lion.	<i>leōn-ibūs</i> , to or for lions.		
A. <i>leōn-em</i> , a lion.	<i>leōn-ēs</i> , lions.		
V. <i>leo</i> , O lion.	<i>leōn-ēs</i> , O lions.		
A. <i>leōn-ē</i> , by, with, or from a lion.	<i>leōn-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from lions.		
N. <i>virgo</i> , a maiden.	<i>virgīn-ēs</i> , maidens.		
G. <i>virgīn-is</i> , of a maiden.	<i>virgīn-um</i> , of maidens.		
D. <i>virgīn-i</i> , to or for a maiden.	<i>virgīn-ibūs</i> , to or for maide		
A. <i>virgīn-em</i> , a maiden.	<i>virgīn-ēs</i> , maidens.		
V. <i>virgo</i> , O maiden. [maiden.	<i>virgīn-ēs</i> , O maidens. [ens.		
A. <i>virgīn-ē</i> , by, with, or from a	<i>virgīn-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from maid-		

	Sing.	Plur.
N.	host- <i>is</i> (c.), <i>an enemy.</i>	host- <i>ēs</i> , <i>enemies.</i>
G.	host- <i>is</i> , <i>of an enemy.</i>	host- <i>ium</i> , <i>of enemies.</i>
D.	host- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for an enemy.</i>	host- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for enemies.</i>
A.	host- <i>em</i> , <i>an enemy.</i>	host- <i>ēs</i> , <i>enemies.</i>
V.	host- <i>is</i> , <i>O enemy.</i> [<i>enemy.</i>	host- <i>ēs</i> , <i>O enemies.</i> [<i>mies.</i>
A.	host- <i>ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from an</i>	host- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from ene-</i>
N.	nūb- <i>ēs</i> (f.), <i>a cloud.</i>	nūb- <i>ēs</i> , <i>clouds.</i>
G.	nūb- <i>is</i> , <i>of a cloud.</i>	nūb- <i>ium</i> , <i>of clouds.</i>
D.	nūb- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for a cloud.</i>	nūb- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for clouds.</i>
A.	nūb- <i>em</i> , <i>a cloud.</i>	nūb- <i>ēs</i> , <i>clouds.</i>
V.	nūb- <i>ēs</i> , <i>O cloud.</i> [<i>cloud.</i>	nūb- <i>ēs</i> , <i>O clouds.</i>
A.	nūb- <i>ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from a</i>	nūb- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from clouds.</i>
N.	mār- <i>ē</i> (n.), <i>the sea.</i>	mār- <i>iā</i> , <i>seas.</i>
G.	mār- <i>is</i> , <i>of the sea.</i>	mār- <i>ium</i> , <i>of seas.</i>
D.	mār- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for the sea.</i>	mār- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for seas.</i>
A.	mār- <i>ē</i> , <i>the sea.</i>	mār- <i>iā</i> , <i>seas.</i>
V.	mār- <i>ē</i> , <i>O sea.</i> [<i>sea.</i>	mār- <i>iā</i> , <i>O seas.</i>
A.	mār- <i>i</i> , <i>by, with, or from the</i>	mār- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from seas.</i>
N.	ānīmāl (n.), <i>an animal.</i>	ānīmāl- <i>iā</i> , <i>animals.</i>
G.	ānīmāl- <i>is</i> , <i>of an animal.</i>	ānīmāl- <i>ium</i> , <i>of animals.</i>
D.	ānīmāl- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for an animal.</i>	ānīmāl- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for animals.</i>
A.	ānīmāl, <i>an animal.</i>	ānīmāl- <i>iā</i> , <i>animals.</i>
V.	ānīmāl, <i>O animal.</i> [<i>animal.</i>	ānīmāl- <i>iā</i> , <i>O animals.</i> [<i>mal.</i>
A.	ānīmāl- <i>i</i> , <i>by, with, or from an</i>	ānīmāl- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from ani-</i>
N.	nōmēn (n.), <i>a name.</i>	nōmīn- <i>ā</i> , <i>names.</i>
G.	nōmīn- <i>is</i> , <i>of a name.</i>	nōmīn- <i>um</i> , <i>of names.</i>
D.	nōmīn- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for a name.</i>	nōmīn- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for names.</i>
A.	nōmēn, <i>a name.</i>	nōmīn- <i>ā</i> , <i>names.</i>
V.	nōmēn, <i>O name.</i> [<i>name.</i>	nōmīn- <i>ā</i> , <i>O names.</i> [<i>names.</i>
A.	nōmīn- <i>ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from a</i>	nōmīn- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from</i>
N.	fulgūr (n.), <i>lightning.</i>	fulgūr- <i>ā</i> , <i>lightnings.</i>
G.	fulgūr- <i>is</i> , <i>of lightning.</i>	fulgūr- <i>um</i> , <i>of lightnings.</i>
D.	fulgūr- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for lightning.</i>	fulgūr- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for lightnings.</i>
A.	fulgūr, <i>lightning.</i>	fulgūr- <i>ā</i> , <i>lightnings.</i>
V.	fulgūr, <i>O lightning.</i> [<i>ning.</i>	fulgūr- <i>ā</i> , <i>O lightnings.</i> [<i>nings.</i>
A.	fulgūr- <i>ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from light-</i>	fulgūr- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from light-</i>
N.	calcār (n.), <i>a spur.</i>	calcār- <i>iā</i> , <i>spurs.</i>
G.	calcār- <i>is</i> , <i>of a spur.</i>	calcār- <i>ium</i> , <i>of spurs.</i>
D.	calcār- <i>i</i> , <i>to or for a spur.</i>	calcār- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for spurs.</i>
A.	calcār, <i>a spur.</i>	calcār- <i>iā</i> , <i>spurs.</i>
V.	calcār, <i>O spur.</i> [<i>spur.</i>	calcār- <i>iā</i> , <i>O spurs.</i>
A.	calcār- <i>i</i> , <i>by, with, or from a</i>	calcār- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from spurs.</i>

Sēnex, <i>an old man.</i>		Jūpītēr (=Jōv-pītēr, i. e. pātēr), (the god) <i>Jupiter.</i>
Sing.	Plur.	
sēnex,	sēnēs.	Jūpītēr.
sēnīs,	sēnum.	Jōvīs.
sēnī,	sēnībūs.	Jōvī.
sēnem,	sēnēs.	Jōvem.
sēnex	sēnēs.	Jūpītēr.
sēnē,	sēnībūs.	Jōvē.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

22. The following Nouns exemplify all the forms of the declension of Greek Nouns of the Third Declension.

These Nouns have their Genitive in *dis* and *dos*:

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Plur.
N. Daphnīs,	N. Bēlīs,	N. Troās,	N. Troādēs,
G. Daphnīdīs,	G. Bēlīdīs,	G. Troādīs,	G. Troādūm,
Daphnīdōs,	Bēlīdōs,	Troādōs,	Troādōn,
D. Daphnīdī,	D. Bēlīdī,	D. Troādī,	D. Troādībūs,
A. Daphnīm,	A. Bēlīdēm,	A. Troādēm,	A. Troādās,
Daphnīn,	Bēlīdā,	Troādā,	V. Troādēs,
V. Daphnī,	V. Bēlī,	V. Troās,	A. Troādībūs.
Daphnīdē.	A. Bēlīdē.	A. Troādē.	

The following have their Genitive in *īs*, *ōs*, or in *īos* and *yos*; except *Dido*, which has the Genitive in *us*:

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Plur.
N. Orpheus,	N. Tīphīs,	N. hærēsīs,	N. hærēsēs-īs,
G. Orophē-os, ōs,	G. Tīphyōs,	G. hærēsīs,	G. hærēsīūm,
D. Orophēi-ō,	D. Tīphyi,	hærēsīūs,	hærēsīōn,
A. Orophē-a,	A. Tīphym,	hærēsēōs,	hærēsēōn,
V. Oropheu,	Tīphyn,	D. hærēsī,	D. hærēsībūs,
A. Orophēō.	V. Tīphy,	A. hærēsīm,	
	A. Tīph-yē.	hærēsīn,	A. hærēsēas-īs,
		V. hærēsī,	V. hærēsēs-īs,
		A. hærēsī.	A. hærēsībūs.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Sing.
N. Arabs,	N. Arābēs,	N. Aēr,	N. Dīdō,
G. Arābīs,	G. Arābūm, et	G. Aērīs,	G. Dīdūs,
D. Arābi,	Arābōn,	D. Aeri,	D. Dīdō,
A. Arābēm, et	D. Arābībūs,	A. Aērā,	A. Dīdō,
Arābā,	A. Arābās,	V. Aēr,	V. Dīdō,
V. Arabs,	V. Arābēs,	A. Aērē.	A. Dīdō.
A. Arābē.	A. Arābībūs.		

FOURTH DECLENSION.

23. Nouns of the Fourth Declension ending in
us are Masculine,
u are Neuter,
and are declined as follows:

Sing.	Plur.
N. grād-ūs (<i>m.</i>), <i>a step.</i>	grād-ūs, <i>steps.</i>
G. grād-ūs, <i>of a step.</i>	grād-ūum, <i>of steps.</i>
D. grād-ūi, <i>to or for a step.</i>	grād-ībūs, <i>to or for steps.</i>
A. grād-um, <i>a step.</i>	grād-ūs, <i>steps.</i>
V. grād-ūs, <i>O step.</i> [<i>a step.</i>]	grād-ūs, <i>O steps.</i>
A. grād-ū, <i>by, with, or from</i>	grād-ībūs, <i>by, with, or from steps</i>
N. gēn-ū, <i>a knee.</i>	gēn-ūā, <i>knees.</i>
G. gēn-ūs, <i>of a knee.</i>	gēn-ūum, <i>of knees.</i>
D. gēn-ū, <i>to or for a knee.</i>	gēn-ībūs, <i>to or for knees.</i>
A. gēn-ū, <i>a knee.</i>	gēn-ūā, <i>knees.</i>
V. gēn-u, <i>O knee.</i>	gēn-ūā, <i>O knees.</i>
A. gēn-ū, <i>by, with, or from a knee.</i>	gēn-ībūs, <i>by, with, or from knees.</i>

In like manner decline:

acūs, ūs, <i>f.</i>	<i>a needle.</i>	fructus, us, <i>m.</i>	<i>fruit.</i>
arcūs, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>a bow.</i>	māgistrātus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>a magistrate.</i>
auditus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>hearing.</i>	mānus, us, <i>f.</i>	<i>a hand.</i>
cursus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>running.</i>	pēditātus, us, <i>m.</i>	<i>infantry.</i>
ēquitātus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	<i>cavalry.</i>	portus, us, <i>m.</i>	<i>a harbor.</i>
exercitus, us, <i>m.</i>	<i>an army.</i>	quercus, us, <i>f.</i>	<i>an oak.</i>
ficus, us, <i>f.</i>	<i>a fig, fig-tree.</i>	sensus, us, <i>m.</i>	<i>a sense.</i>

Dŏmūs, *f.* *a house* (Second and Fourth Declensions).

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N. Dŏmūs, Dŏmūs.		A. Dŏmum, Dŏmōs (<i>rarely</i> Dŏmūs).	
G. Dŏmūs, Dŏmūum, or dŏmōrum.		V. Dŏmūs, Dŏmūs.	
D. Dŏmūi, Dŏmībūs.		A. Dŏmō, Dŏmībūs.	

FIFTH DECLENSION.

24. Nouns of the Fifth Declension end in es, and are of the Feminine Gender.

They are thus declined:

Sing.		Plur.	
N.	dī-ēs, <i>a day.</i>	dī-ēs,	<i>days.</i>
G.	dī-ēī, <i>of a day.</i>	dī-ērum,	<i>of days.</i>
D.	dī-ēī, <i>to or for a day.</i>	dī-ēbūs,	<i>to or for days.</i>
A.	dī-ēm, <i>a day.</i>	dī-ēs,	<i>days.</i>
V.	dī-ēs, <i>O day.</i>	dī-ēs,	<i>O days.</i>
A.	dī-ē, <i>by, with, or from a day.</i>	dī-ēbūs,	<i>by, with, or from days.</i>

DECLENSION OF COMPOUND NOUNS.

25. When a Compound Noun consists of two Simple Nouns, both in the Nominative Case, both parts are declined; if only one part is in the Nominative, that alone is varied.

Sing.		Plur.	
Rēs-pūblīcā, <i>a republic.</i>	Jūs-jūrāndūm, <i>an oath.</i>	Pāter-fāmilias, <i>a father of a family.</i>	
Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	
First and Fifth Dec.	Second and Third Dec.	First and Third Dec.	
N. rēs-pūblīcā,	N. jūs-jūrāndūm,	N. pāter-fāmilias,	
G. rēi-pūblīcā,	G. jūrīs-jūrāndī,	G. pātris-fāmilias,	
D. rēi-pūblīcā,	D. jūrī-jūrāndō,	D. pātri-fāmilias,	
A. rēm-pūblīcam,	A. jūs-jūrāndūm,	A. pātre-fāmilias,	
V. rēs-pūblīcā,	V. jūs-jūrāndūm,	V. pāter-fāmilias,	
A. rē-pūblīcā.	A. jūrē-jūrāndō.	A. pātre-fāmilias.	
Plur.		Plur.	
N. rēs-pūblīcā,	N. jūrā-jūrāndā,	N. pātrēs-fāmilīarum,	
G. rērum-pūblīcārum,	G. jūrūm-jūrāndōrūm,	G. pātrūm-fāmilīarum,	
D. rēbus-pūblīcīs,	D. jūrībūs-jūrāndīs,	D. pātribūs-fāmilīarum,	
A. rēs-pūblīcās,	A. jūrā-jūrānda,	A. pātrēs-fāmilīarum,	
V. rēs-pūblīcā,	V. jūrā-jūrānda,	V. pātrēs-fāmilīarum,	
A. rēbus-pūblīcīs.	A. jūrībūs-jūrāndīs.	A. pātribūs-fāmilīarum.	

ADJECTIVES.

26. Adjectives in Latin have three terminations, two terminations, and one termination. The first termination is Masculine, the second Feminine, and the third Neuter. They are of the First and Second Declensions, and of the Third Declension.

They are declined as follows:

I. Bōnūs, bōnā, bōnūm, *good*.

Sing.			Plur.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. bōnūs,	bōnā,	bōnūm.	N. bōni,	bōnæ,	bōnā.
G. bōnī,	bōnæ,	bōnī.	G. bōn-ōrum,	-ārūm,	-orūm.
D. bōnō,	bōnæ,	bōnō.	D. bōnīs,	bōnīs,	bōnīs.
A. bōnūm,	bōnām,	bōnūm.	A. bōnōs,	bōnās,	bōnā.
V. bōnē,	bōnā,	bōnūm.	V. bōnī,	bōnæ,	bōnā.
A. bōnō,	bōnā,	bōnō.	A. bōnīs,	bōnīs,	bōnīs.

EXAMPLES.

Dignus, lætus, grātus, parvus, magnus, āmicus.

Siccus, perfidūs, antīquus, dēcōrus, ōpācus.

Sōbrius, dīūtīnūs, impiūs, arētūs, opīmus.

II. Tēnēr, tēnērā, tēnērūm, *tender*.

Sing.			Plur.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. tēnēr,	tēnērā,	tēnērūm.	N. tēnērī,	tēnēræ,	tēnērō.
G. tēnērī,	tēnēræ,	tēnērī.	G. tēnēr-ōrūm,	-ārūm,	-ōrūm.
D. tēnērō,	tēnēræ,	tēnērō.	D. tēnērīs,	tēnērīs,	tēnērīs.
A. tēnērūm,	tēnērām,	tēnērūm.	A. tēnērōs,	tēnērās,	tēnērā.
V. tēnēr,	tēnērā,	tēnērūm.	V. tēnērī,	tēnēræ,	tēnērā.
A. tēnērō,	tēnērā,	tēnērō.	A. tēnērīs,	tēnērīs,	tēnērīs.

EXAMPLES.

Sēmīfēr, ēxtēr, prōspēr, gībber, libēr, mīser, āsper, lacer,
and all compounds in fer and ger, as cyprīfēr, bēllīgēr, are
declined like tēnēr; all other Adjectives in ēr of this form
lose the e, and are declined like Niger, as follows:

III. Nīgēr, nīgrā, nīgrūm, *black*.

Sing.			Plur.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. nīgēr,	nīgrā,	nīgrūm.	N. nīgrī,	nīgræ,	nīgrā.
G. nīgrī,	nīgræ,	nīgrī.	G. nīgrōrūm,	nīgrārūm,	nīgrōrūm.
D. nīgrō,	nīgræ,	nīgrō.	D. nīgrīs,	nīgrīs,	nīgrīs.
A. nīgrūm,	nīgrām,	nīgrūm.	A. nīgrōs,	nīgrās,	nīgrā.
V. nīgēr,	nīgrā,	nīgrūm.	V. nīgrī,	nīgræ,	nīgrā.
A. nīgrō,	nīgrā,	nīgrō.	A. nīgrīs,	nīgrīs,	nīgrīs.

Of one termination :

			Felix, happy.		
	Sing.			Plur.	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. felix,	fēlix,	fēlix.	N. felicēs,	fēlicēs,	fēlicīā.
G. felicis,	fēlicis,	fēlicis.	G. felicīum,	-īum.	-īum.
D. felicī,	fēlicī,	fēlicī.	D. felicībūs,	fēlicībūs,	-būs.
A. felicēm,	fēlicēm,	felix.	A. felicēs,	fēlicēs,	fēlicīā.
V. felix,	fēlix,	felix.	V. felicēs,	fēlicēs,	fēlicīā.
A. felicē,	or	fēlicī.	A. felicībūs,	fēlicībūs,	-būs.

EXAMPLES.

Bīlix, trīlix, pērnīx, audax, fērōx, sōlērs, vecors, anceps.
Sternax, āmāns, dōcens, tēgēns, audīēns, āmēns, prūdēns.

Of two terminations :

			Lēnīs, mild.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. lēnīs,	lēnīs,	lēnē.	N. lēnēs,	lēnēs,	lēnīā.
G. lēnīs,	lēnīs,	lēnīs.	G. lēnīum,	lēnīum,	lēnīum.
D. lēnī,	lēnī,	lēnī.	D. lēnībūs,	lēnībūs,	lēnībūs.
A. lēnēm,	lēnēm,	lēnē.	A. lēnēs,	lēnēs,	lēnīā.
V. lēnīs,	lēnīs,	lēnē.	V. lēnēs,	lēnēs,	lēnīā.
A. lēnī,	lēnī,	lēnī.	A. lēnībūs,	lēnībūs,	lēnībūs.

EXAMPLES.

Utlīs, lēvīs, agīlīs, mītīs, civīlīs, exīlīs, hostīlīs, crudēlīs.
Sēnīlīs, puerīlīs, juvēnīlīs, vīrīlīs, hīlāris, lēvīs, ōmnīs.

			Lēnīōr (the comparative), milder.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. lēnīōr,	lēnīōr,	lēnīūs.	N. lēnīōrēs,	lēnīōrēs,	lēnīōrā.
G. lēnīōris,	lēnīōris,	lēnīōris.	G. lēnīōr-ūm,	-ūm,	-ūm.
D. lēnīōrī,	lēnīōrī,	lēnīōrī.	D. lēnīōrī-būs,	-būs,	-būs.
A. lēnī-ōrēm,	-ōrēm,	-ūs.	A. lēnīōrēs,	lēnīōrēs,	lēnīōrā.
V. lēnīōr,	lēnīōr,	lēnīūs.	V. lēnīōrēs,	lēnīōrēs,	lēnīōrā.
A. lēnīōrē,	or	lēnīōrī.	A. lēnīōrī-būs,	-būs,	-būs.

EXAMPLES.

Mēlīōr, tēnērīōr, fēlicīōr, sēnīōr, ācrīōr, mīnōr.
Lēvior, lēvior, mītīōr, civīlīōr, āgīlīōr, like lēnīōr.

		Prūdēns, prudent.	
Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. prūdēns.		prūdēt-ēs,	prūdēt-īā.
G. prūdēt-īs.		prūdēt-īum.	
D. prūdēt-i.		prūdēt-ībūs.	
A. prūdēt-em,	prūdēns.	prūdēt-ēs,	prūdēt-īā.
V. prūdēns.		prūdēt-ēs,	prūdēt-īā.
A. prūdēt-i or ē.		prūdēt-ībūs.	

Of three terminations :

Acer, sharp.

Sing.			Plur.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>âcēr or âcrīs,</i>	<i>âcrīs,</i>	<i>âcre.</i>	N. <i>âcrēs,</i>	<i>âcrēs,</i>	<i>âcrīā.</i>
G. <i>âcrīs,</i>	<i>âcrīs,</i>	<i>âcrīs.</i>	G. <i>âcrīūm,</i>	<i>âcrīūm,</i>	<i>âcrīūm.</i>
D. <i>âcrī,</i>	<i>âcrī,</i>	<i>âcrī.</i>	D. <i>âcrībūs,</i>	<i>âcrībūs,</i>	<i>âcrībūs.</i>
A. <i>âcrēm,</i>	<i>âcrēm,</i>	<i>âcrē.</i>	A. <i>âcrēs,</i>	<i>âcrēs,</i>	<i>âcrīā.</i>
V. <i>âcer or âcrīs,</i>	<i>âcrīs,</i>	<i>âcrē.</i>	V. <i>âcrēs,</i>	<i>âcrēs,</i>	<i>âcrīā.</i>
A. <i>âcrī,</i>	<i>âcrī.</i>	<i>âcrī.</i>	A. <i>âcrībūs,</i>	<i>âcrībūs,</i>	<i>âcrībūs.</i>

27.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Arab. Symb.	Roman Symbols.	Cardinals.	Arab. Symb.	Roman Symbols.	Cardinals.
1	I	ūnus.	23	XXIII	trēs et vīgintī, <i>or</i>
2	II	duo.			vīgintī trēs.
3	III	trēs.	28	XXVIII	duōdētrīgintā.
4	IV	quattuor.	29	XXIX	undētrīgintā.
5	V	quinque.	30	XXX	trīgintā.
6	VI	sex.	40	XL	quadrāgintā.
7	VII	septem.	50	L	quinqūāgintā.
8	VIII	octo.	60	LX	sexāgintā.
9	IX	nōvem.	70	LXX	septuāgintā.
10	X	dēcem.	80	LXXX	octōgintā.
11	XI	undēcim.	90	XC	nōnāgintā.
12	XII	duōdēcim.	100	C	centum.
13	XIII	trēdēcim.	200	CC	dūcenti (ae, ā).
14	XIV	quattuordēcim.	300	CCC	trēcenti.
15	XV	quindēcim.	400	CCCC	quadringentī.
16	XVI	sēdēcim.	500	D, <i>or</i> IO	quingentī.
17	XVII	septemdēcim.	600	DC	sexcentī.
18	XVIII	duōdēvīgintī.	700	DCC	septingentī.
19	XIX	undēvīgintī.	800	DCCC	octingentī.
20	XX	vīgintī.	900	DCCCC	nongentī.
21	XXI	ūnus et vīgintī,	1000	M, <i>or</i> CIO	millē.
		<i>or</i> vīgintī ūnus.	2000	MM	duō milliā.
22	XXII	duō et vīgintī,	100,000	CCCIJOO	centum milliā.
		<i>or</i> vīgintī duo.			

28. Of these, unus, duo, and tres are declined irregularly as follows :

Sing.			Sing.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ūn-us,	ūn-a,	ūn-um.	A. ūn-um,	ūn-am,	un-um.
G. ūn-ūs.			A. ūn-ō,	ūn-ā,	ūn-ō.
D. ūn-ī.					

The Plural is declined like that of *bōnus*.

Singulāri caret.			Singulāri caret.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>dūo</i> ,	<i>dūæ</i> ,	<i>dūo</i> .	N. <i>trēs</i> ,	<i>trēs</i> ,	<i>triā</i> .
G. <i>dū-ōrūm</i> ,	<i>-ārūm</i> ,	<i>ōrūm</i> .	G. <i>triūm</i> ,	<i>triūm</i> ,	<i>triūm</i> .
D. <i>dūōbūs</i>	<i>dūābūs</i> ,	<i>dūōbūs</i> .	D. <i>tribūs</i> ,	<i>tribūs</i> ,	<i>tribūs</i> .
A. <i>dūōs or dūo</i> ,	<i>dūās</i> ,	<i>dūō</i> .	A. <i>trēs</i> ,	<i>trēs</i> ,	<i>triā</i> .
V. <i>dūō</i> ,	<i>dūæ</i> ,	<i>dūō</i> .	V. <i>trēs</i> ,	<i>trēs</i> ,	<i>triā</i> .
A. <i>dūōbūs</i> ,	<i>dūābūs</i> ,	<i>dūōbūs</i> .	A. <i>tribūs</i> ,	<i>tribūs</i> ,	<i>tribūs</i> .

From 4 to 100 the Numerals are indeclinable; from 100 to 1000 they are declined like the Plural of *bōnus*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

29. Adjectives are compared by adding to the stem of the Positive:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Ior,	Ior,	Ius for the Comparative Degree,
Issimus,	Issima,	Issimum for the Superlative Degree;
as,		
Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>altus, high.</i>	<i>altior, higher.</i>	<i>altissimus, highest, very high.</i>

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

30. (a) I. Adjectives in *er* form their Superlative by adding *rīmus* to that termination; as, *acer, active*; Genitive, *acris*; Comparative, *acrior*; Superlative, *acerrīmus*.

In like manner, *pauper, pauperrīmus*. *Vetus* has a similar Superlative, *veterrīmus*, as if from *veter*.

(b) Seven Adjectives in *lis* form their Superlative by adding *līmus* to the root:

<i>facilis</i> ,	<i>facilior</i> ,	<i>facillīmus</i> ,	<i>easy.</i>
<i>difficilis</i> ,	<i>difficilior</i> ,	<i>difficillīmus</i> ,	<i>difficult.</i>
<i>gracilis</i> ,	<i>gracilior</i> ,	<i>gracillīmus</i> ,	<i>slender.</i>
<i>humilis</i> ,	<i>humilior</i> ,	<i>humillīmus</i> ,	<i>low.</i>
<i>imbecillis</i> ,	<i>imbecillior</i> ,	<i>imbecillīmus</i> ,	<i>weak.</i>
<i>similis</i> ,	<i>similior</i> ,	<i>simillīmus</i> ,	<i>like.</i>
<i>dissimilis</i> ,	<i>dissimilior</i> ,	<i>dissimillīmus</i> ,	<i>unlike.</i>

(c) Five Adjectives in *ficus* derive their Comparatives and Superlatives from obsolete Adjectives in *ens*:

B

beneficus,	beneficentior,	beneficentissimus,	<i>beneficent.</i>
honorificus,	honorificentior,	honorificentissimus,	<i>honorable.</i>
magnificus,	magnificentior,	magnificentissimus,	<i>splendid.</i>
munificus,	munificentior,	munificentissimus,	<i>liberal.</i>
maleficus,		maleficentissimus,	<i>hurtful.</i>

II. The following are compared irregularly :

bōnus, mēlior; optīmus, *good, better, best.*
 mālus, pējor, pessimus, *bad, worse, worst.*
 magnus, mājōr, maximus, *great, greater, greatest.*
 parvus, mīnōr, minīmus, *small, less, least.*
 multum, plūs (n.), plurīmum, *much, more, most.*
 multi, plūres, plurīmi, *many, more, most.*
 nēquam (indecl.), nequior, nequissimus, *worthless.*
 frūgi (indecl.), frugālior, frugalissimus, *discreet.*

III. The following are formed from certain Prepositions:

[*citra, this side*] cītērior, citīmus, *nearer, nearest.*
 [*extra, outside*] extērior, extrēmus, *outer, outmost.*
 [*infra, below*] infērior, infīmus or īmus, *lower, lowest.*
 [*intra, within*] intērior, intīmus, *inner, inmost.*
 [*post, after*] postērior, postrēmus or postūmus, *latter, last.*
 [*præ, before*] prīor, prīmus, *former, first.*
 [*prōpe, near*] proprīor, proxīmus, *nearer, next.*
 [*supra, above*] sūpērior, suprēmus or summus, *higher, highest.*
 [*ultra, beyond*] ultērior, ultīmus, *farther, farthest.*

Juvenis and senex are compared thus, viz. :

juvenis, junior, minimus natu, *young, younger, youngest.*
 senex, senior, maximus natu, *old, older, oldest.*

PRONOUNS.

31. Pronouns are

- (1.) Personal; viz., ego, tu, and sui (no Nominative).
- (2.) Possessive; viz., meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester.

- (3.) Démonstrative ; viz., hic, ille, iste, ipse, is, and idem.
 (4.) Relative ; viz., qui, and its compounds.
 (5.) Interrogative ; viz., quis and qui.
 (6.) Indefinite ; viz., quis and qui, and their compounds.
 32. They are declined as follows :

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Pronoun of the First Person.

	Sing.		Plur.
N.	ēgō, <i>I.</i>	nōs,	<i>we.</i>
G.	meī, <i>of me.</i>	nostrī and nostrum,	<i>of us.</i>
D.	mīhi, <i>to or for me.</i>	nōbīs,	<i>to or for us.</i>
A.	mē, <i>me.</i>	nōs,	<i>us.</i> [<i>from us.</i>
A.	mē, <i>by, with, or from me.</i>	nōbīs,	<i>by, with, or</i>

2. Pronoun of the Second Person.

	Sing.		Plur.
N.	tū, <i>thou.</i>	vōs,	<i>ye or you.</i>
G.	tui, <i>of thee.</i>	vestrī and vestrum,	<i>of you.</i>
D.	tibi, <i>to or for thee.</i>	vōbīs,	<i>to or for you.</i>
A.	tē, <i>thee.</i>	vōs,	<i>you.</i>
V.	tū, <i>O thou.</i>	vōs,	<i>O ye.</i> [<i>you.</i>
A.	tē, <i>by, with, or from thee.</i>	vōbīs,	<i>by, with, or from</i>

II. REFLECTIVE PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

	Sing.		Plur.
G.	sui, <i>of himself, herself, itself.</i>	sui,	<i>of themselves.</i>
D.	sibi, <i>to or for himself, herself, itself.</i>	sibi,	<i>to or for themselves.</i>
A.	sē or sēsē, <i>himself, herself, itself.</i>	sē or sēsē,	<i>themselves.</i>
A.	sē or sēsē, <i>by or from himself, herself, itself.</i>	sē or sēsē,	<i>by, from, or. with themselves.</i>

33.

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	Sing.			Plur.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem. Neut.
N.	meus,	mea,	meum,	mei,	meae, mea,
G.	mei,	meae,	mei,	meorum,	meorum,
D.	meo,	meae,	meo,	meis,	meis,
A.	meum,	meam,	meum,	meos,	meas, mea,
V.	mi,	mea,	meum,	mei,	mea, meas,
A.	meo,	mea,	meo.	meis,	meis, meis.

So, noster, nostra, nostrum,
nstri, nostrae, nostri, etc.

34. IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Hic, haec, hoc, *this (near me), this of mine.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. hic,		haec,	hoc,	hī,	hae,	haec,
G. hūjus,				hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D. huic,				his,		
A. hunc,	hanc,		hoc,	hōs,	hās,	haec,
A. hōc,	hāc,		hōc.	hīs.		

2. Istē, istā, istū, *that (near you), that of yours.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N. istē,	istā,	istū,	istī,	istae,	istā,	istū,
G. istius,			istōrum,	istārum,	istōrum,	
D. istī,			istīs,			
A. istum,	istam,	istū,	istōs,	istās,	istā,	
A. istō,	istā,	istō.	istīs.			

3. Illē, illā, illū, *that near him, that yonder.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N. illē,	illā,	illū,	illī,	illae,	illā,	illū,
G. illius,			illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,	
D. illī,			illīs,			
A. illum,	illam,	illū,	illōs,	illās,	illā,	
A. illō,	illā,	illō.	illīs.			

Īs, ēa, īd, *that.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N. īs,	ēa,	īd,	īī,	eae,	ēā,	ēū,
G. ējus,			eōrum,	ēārum,	eōrum,	
D. eī,			īīs or eīs,			
A. eum,	eam,	īd,	eōs,	ēās,	ēā,	
A. eō,	ēā,	eō.	īīs or eīs.			

Īdem, eādem, īdem, *the same.*

	Sing.			Plur.		
N. īdem,	eādem,	īdem,	īidem,	eaedem,	eādem,	eūdem,
G. ējusdem,			eōrundem,	ēārundem,	eōrundem,	
D. eīdem,			īīdem or eīdem,			
A. eundem,	eandem,	īdem,	eōsdem,	eāsdem,	eādem,	
A. eōdem,	eādem,	eōdem.	īīdem or eīdem.			

Ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, self, same.

Sing.			Plur.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ipsē,	ipsā,	ipsum,	ipsi,	ipsae,	ipsā,
G. ipsius,			ipsōrum,	ipsārum,	ipsōrum,
D. ipsī,	ipsam,	ipsum,	ipsīs,		
A. ipsum,	ipsā,	ipsō.	ipsōs,	ipsās,	ipsā,
A. ipsō,			ipsīs.		

35. Relative—*quī, quae, quōd, who or which.*

Sing.			Plur.		
	quae,	quōd,		quae,	quae,
N. quī,			quī,	quārum,	quōrum,
G. cūjus,			quōrum,		
D. cūī,	quam,	quōd,	quībus,	quās,	quae,
A. quem,	quā,	quō.	quōs,		
A. quō,			quībus.		

36. Interrogative—*quīs or quī, quae, quīd or quōd, who? which? what?*

Sing.			Plur.		
	quae,	quīd [or quōd,		quae,	quae,
N. quīs or quī,			quī,	quārum,	quōrum,
G. cūjus,			quōrum,		
D. cūī,	quam,	quīd,	quībus,	quās,	quae,
A. quem,	quā,	quō.	quōs,		
A. quō,			quībus.		

In like manner decline *alīquis, some one.*

THE VERB.

37. Latin Verbs are

Transitive, which require an object to make complete sense; as, *Amo te, I love thee*; or

Intransitive, which do not require such an object; as, *Equus currit, the horse runs.*

VOICES.

38. There are two Voices, the Active and the Passive.

The Active Voice represents the agent as acting upon the object; as, *Verbero te, I strike thee.*

The Passive Voice represents the agent as being acted

upon by some person or thing ; as, *Virtus laudatur, virtue is praised.*

MOODS.

39. There are four Moods, viz., the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Imperative, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative represents that which actually is or occurs ; as, *Amo, I love.*

The Subjunctive represents a possibility or a conception of the mind ; as, *Amem, I may love.*

The Imperative represents a command, an exhortation, or an entreaty ; as, *Ama, love thou.*

The Infinitive represents simply the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number ; as, *Amare, to love.*

Besides these four Moods, a complete Verb has a Gerund, which is a verbal Noun ; four Participles—Present Active, Future Active, Perfect Passive, and Future Passive ; and two Supines—the former in *um*, the latter in *u*.

TENSES.

40. There are six Tenses, viz. :

The Present, which represents an action as now taking place ; as, *Amo, I love.*

The Imperfect, which represents an action which *was* taking place and was not completed in some *past* time ; as, *Amabam, I was loving.*

The Future, which represents an action which *will* take place in some future time ; as, *Amabo, I shall love.*

The Perfect, which represents an action as either just completed, or as completed in some undetermined *past* time ; as, *Amavi, I have loved, or I loved.*

The Pluperfect, which represents an action as complete at some past time ; as, *Amavĕram, I had loved.*

The Future Perfect, which represents an action which will be completed at or before the completion of some other future action ; as, *Amavero, I shall have loved.*

NUMBERS.

41. There are two Numbers, Singular and Plural.

PERSONS.

42. There are three Persons, First, Second, and Third.

CONJUGATION.

43. The regular Latin Verbs are varied in four different ways, called respectively the

First Conjugation, which has A long before RE of the Present Infinitive; as, Amāre.

Second Conjugation, which has E long before RE of the Present Infinitive; as, Delēre.

Third Conjugation, which has E short before RE of the Present Infinitive; as, Regēre.

Fourth Conjugation, which has I long before RE of the Present Infinitive; as, Audīre.

44. The Present Indicative Active;

The Present Infinitive Active;

The Perfect Indicative Active; and

The Supine in um,

are called the Principal Parts of the Verb, and to give all four is to *Conjugate the Verb*; thus the following Verbs are conjugated, as below, viz. :

	Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
1st Conj.	amo,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum.
2d "	moneo,	monēre,	monŭi,	monŭtum.
"	deleo,	delēre,	delēvi,	delētum.
3d "	rego,	regēre,	rexī,	rectum.
"	capio,	capēre,	cēpi,	captum.
4th "	audio,	audīre,	audīvi,	audītum.

THE STEM.

45. The Stem of a Verb is that part which remains unchanged throughout all of the inflections. The Stem is found by dropping the Infinitive Endings, viz. :

āre, in the 1st Conjugation.

ēre, " 2d "

ěre, " 3d "

ire, " 4th "

All of the Tenses of a Verb may be formed by adding the proper terminations to this Stem.

46.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
sūm.

Pres. Inf.
essē.

Perf. Ind.
fuī.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I am.*

	Sing.		Plur.
sūm,	<i>I am.</i>	sūmūs,	<i>we are.</i>
ēs,	<i>thou art.</i>	estis,	<i>you are.</i>
est,	<i>he is.</i>	sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

Imperfect. *I was.*

ērām,	<i>I was.</i>	ērāmūs,	<i>we were.</i>
erās,	<i>thou wast.</i>	erātis,	<i>you were.</i>
erāt,	<i>he was.</i>	erant,	<i>they were.</i>

Future. *I shall or will be.*

ērō,	<i>I shall be.</i>	ērīmūs,	<i>we shall be.</i>
eris,	<i>thou wilt be.</i>	eritis,	<i>you will be.</i>
erit,	<i>he will be.</i>	erunt,	<i>they will be.</i>

Perfect. *I have been, was.*

fuī,	<i>I have been.</i>	fuīmūs,	<i>we have been.</i>
fuistī,	<i>thou hast been.</i>	fuistis,	<i>you have been.</i>
fuīt,	<i>he has been.</i>	fuērunt,	} <i>they have been.</i>
		fuērē,	

Pluperfect. *I had been.*

fuērām,	<i>I had been.</i>	fuērāmūs,	<i>we had been.</i>
fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been.</i>	fuērātis,	<i>you had been.</i>
fuērāt,	<i>he had been.</i>	fuērant,	<i>they had been.</i>

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been.*

fuērō,	<i>I shall have been.</i>	fuērīmūs,	<i>we shall have been.</i>
fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been.</i>	fuērītis,	<i>you will have been.</i>
fuērīt,	<i>he will have been.</i>	fuērint,	<i>they will have been.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be.*

Sing.	Plur.
sim, <i>I may be.</i>	simūs, <i>we may be.</i>
sīs, <i>thou mayst be.</i>	sītis, <i>you may be.</i>
sīt, <i>he may be.</i>	sint, <i>they may be.</i>

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should be.*

essēm, <i>I might be.</i>	essēmūs, <i>we might be.</i>
essēs, <i>thou mightst be.</i>	essētis, <i>you might be.</i>
essēt, <i>he might be.</i>	essent, <i>they might be.</i>

Perfect. *I may or can have been.*

fuērīm, <i>I may have been.</i>	fuērīmūs, <i>we may have been.</i>
fuērīs, <i>thou mayst have been.</i>	fuērītis, <i>you may have been.</i>
fuērīt, <i>he may have been.</i>	fuērint, <i>they may have been.</i>

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have been.*

fuissēm, <i>I might have been.</i>	fuissēmūs, <i>we might have been.</i>
fuissēs, <i>thou mightst have been.</i>	fuissētis, <i>you might have been.</i>
fuissēt, <i>he might have been.</i>	fuissent, <i>they might have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. ēa, <i>be thou.</i>	estō, <i>be ye.</i>
Fut. estō, <i>thou shalt be.</i>	estōtē, <i>ye shall be.</i>
estō, <i>he shall be.</i>	suntō, <i>they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. essē, <i>to be.</i>	
Perf. fuissē, <i>to have been.</i>	
Fut. fūtūrūs essē, <i>to be about to be.</i>	Fut. fūtūrūs, <i>about to be.</i>

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

47.

Amo, I love.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. amō.	Pres. Inf. amārē.	Perf. Ind. amāvī.	Supine. amātūm.
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I love, am loving, do love.*

amō, <i>I love.</i>	amāmūs, <i>we love.</i>
amās, <i>thou lovest.</i>	amātis, <i>you love.</i>
amāt, <i>he loves.</i>	amant, <i>they love.</i>

B 2

Imperfect. *I loved, was loving, did love.*

	Sing.		Plur.
āmābām,	<i>I was loving.</i>	āmābāmūs,	<i>we were loving.</i>
āmābās,	<i>thou wast loving.</i>	āmābātīs,	<i>you were loving.</i>
āmābāt,	<i>he was loving.</i>	āmābant,	<i>they were loving.</i>

Future. *I shall or will love.*

āmābō,	<i>I shall love.</i>	āmābīmūs,	<i>we shall love.</i>
āmābīs,	<i>thou wilt love.</i>	āmābītīs,	<i>you will love.</i>
āmābīt,	<i>he will love.</i>	āmābunt,	<i>they will love.</i>

Perfect. *I loved, have loved.*

āmāvī,	<i>I have loved.</i>	āmāvīmūs,	<i>we have loved.</i>
āmāvistī,	<i>thou hast loved.</i>	āmāvistīs,	<i>you have loved.</i>
āmāvīt,	<i>he has loved.</i>	āmāverunt, ērē,	<i>they have loved.</i>

Pluperfect. *I had loved.*

āmāvērām,	<i>I had loved.</i>	āmāvērāmūs,	<i>we had loved.</i>
āmāvērās,	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>	āmāvērātīs,	<i>you had loved.</i>
āmāvērāt,	<i>he had loved.</i>	āmāvērant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have loved.*

āmāvērō,	<i>I shall have loved.</i>	āmāvērīmūs,	<i>we shall have loved.</i>
āmāvērīs,	<i>thou wilt have loved.</i>	āmāvērītīs,	<i>you will have loved.</i>
āmāvērīt,	<i>he will have loved.</i>	āmāvērint,	<i>they will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can love.*

āmēm,	<i>I may love.</i>	āmēmūs,	<i>we may love.</i>
āmēs,	<i>thou mayst love.</i>	āmētīs,	<i>you may love.</i>
āmēt,	<i>he may love.</i>	āment,	<i>they may love.</i>

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should love.*

āmārēm,	<i>I might love.</i>	āmārēmūs,	<i>we might love.</i>
āmārēs,	<i>thou mightst love.</i>	āmārētīs,	<i>you might love.</i>
āmārēt,	<i>he might love.</i>	āmārent,	<i>they might love.</i>

Perfect. *I may or can have loved.*

āmāvērīm,	<i>I may have loved.</i>	āmāvērīmūs,	<i>we may have loved.</i>
āmāvērīs,	<i>thou mayst have loved.</i>	āmāvērītīs,	<i>you may have loved.</i>
āmāvērīt,	<i>he may have loved.</i>	āmāvērint,	<i>they may have loved.</i>

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have loved.*

āmāvissēm,	<i>I might have loved.</i>	āmāvissēmūs,	<i>we might have loved.</i>
āmāvissēs,	<i>thou mightst have loved.</i>	āmāvissētīs,	<i>you might have loved.</i>
āmāvissēt,	<i>he might have loved.</i>	āmāvissent,	<i>they might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Sing.		Plur.
Pres. <i>āmā</i> ,	<i>love thou.</i>	<i>āmātē</i> ,	<i>love ye.</i>
Fut. <i>āmātō</i> ,	<i>thou shalt love.</i>	<i>āmātōtē</i> ,	<i>ye shall love.</i>
	<i>āmātō</i> ,	<i>āmantō</i> ,	<i>they shall love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. <i>āmārē</i> ,	<i>to love.</i>
Perf. <i>āmāvissē</i> ,	<i>to have loved.</i>
Fut. <i>āmātūrūs escē</i> ,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. <i>āmans</i> ,	<i>loving.</i>
Fut. <i>āmātūrūs</i> ,	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

G. <i>āmandī</i> ,	<i>of loving.</i>
D. <i>āmandō</i> ,	<i>for loving.</i>
A. <i>āmandūm</i> ,	<i>loving.</i>
A. <i>āmandō</i> ,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

A. <i>āmātūm</i> ,	<i>to love.</i>
A. <i>āmātū</i> ,	<i>to love, be loved.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, I am loved.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
<i>āmōr.</i>	<i>āmārī.</i>	<i>āmātūs sūm.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I am loved.*

<i>āmōr,</i>	<i>āmāmūr,</i>
<i>āmārīs, or rē,</i>	<i>āmāmīnī,</i>
<i>āmātūr.</i>	<i>āmantūr.</i>

Imperfect. *I was loved.*

<i>āmābār,</i>	<i>āmābāmūr,</i>
<i>āmābārīs, or rē,</i>	<i>āmābāmīnī,</i>
<i>āmābātūr.</i>	<i>āmābantūr.</i>

Future. *I shall or will be loved.*

<i>āmābōr,</i>	<i>āmābīmūr,</i>
<i>āmābōrīs, or rē,</i>	<i>āmābīmīnī,</i>
<i>āmābītūr.</i>	<i>āmābantūr.</i>

Perfect. *I have been or was loved.*

<i>āmātūs sūm,</i>	<i>āmātī sūmūs,</i>
<i>āmātūs es,</i>	<i>āmātī estīs,</i>
<i>āmātūs est.</i>	<i>āmātī sunt.</i>

Pluperfect. *I had been loved.*

Sing.	Plur.
āmātūs ērām,	āmātī ērāmūs,
āmātūs ērās,	āmātī ērātīs,
āmātūs ērāt.	āmātī ērant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been loved.*

āmātūs ērō,	āmātī ērīmūs,
āmātūs ērīs,	āmātī ērītīs,
āmātūs ērīt.	āmātī ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be loved.*

āmēr,	āmēmūr,
āmērīs, or rē,	āmēmīnī,
āmētūr.	āmentūr.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should be loved.*

āmārēr,	āmārēmūr,
āmārērīs, or rē,	āmārēmīnī,
āmārētūr.	āmārentūr.

Perfect. *I may have been loved.*

āmātūs eīm,	āmātī eīmūs,
āmātūs eīs,	āmātī eītīs,
āmātūs eīt.	āmātī eint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have been loved.*

āmātūs essēm,	āmātī essēmūs,
āmātūs essēs,	āmātī essētīs,
āmātūs essēt.	āmātī essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. āmārē, <i>be thou loved.</i>	āmāmīnī, <i>be ye loved.</i>
Fut. āmātōr, <i>thou shalt be loved.</i>	
āmātōr, <i>he shall be loved.</i>	āmantōr, <i>they shall be loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. āmārī, <i>to be loved.</i>
Perf. āmātūs essē, <i>to have been loved.</i>
Fut. āmātūm irī, <i>to be about to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Perf. āmātūs, <i>having been loved.</i>
Fut. āmandūs, <i>to be loved.</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

48. Moneo, *I advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
mōneō.	mōnerē.	mōnuī.	mōnītūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I advise.*

Sing.	Plur.
mōneō,	mōnēmūs,
mōnēs,	mōnētīs,
mōnēt.	mōnent.

Imperfect. *I was advising.*

mōnēbām,	mōnēbāmūs,
mōnēbās,	mōnēbātīs,
mōnēbāt.	mōnēbant.

Future. *I shall or will advise.*

mōnēbō,	mōnēbīmūs,
mōnēbīs,	mōnēbītīs,
mōnēbīt.	mōnēbunt.

Perfect. *I advised or have advised.*

mōnuī,	mōnuīmūs,
mōnuistī,	mōnuistīs,
mōnuīt.	mōnuērunt, or ērē.

Pluperfect. *I had advised.*

mōnuērām,	mōnuērāmūs,
mōnuērās,	mōnuērātīs,
mōnuērāt.	mōnuērant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have advised.*

mōnuērō,	mōnuērīmūs,
mōnuērīs,	mōnuērītīs,
mōnuērīt.	mōnuērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can advise.*

mōneām,	mōneāmūs,
mōneās,	mōneātīs,
mōneāt.	mōneant.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should advise.*

Sing.	Plur.
mōnērēm,	mōnērēmūs,
mōnērēs,	mōnērētīs,
mōnērēt.	mōnērent.

Perfect. *I may have advised.*

mōnuērīm,	mōnuērīmūs,
mōnuērīs,	mōnuērītīs,
mōnuērīt.	mōnuērint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have advised.*

mōnuissēm,	mōnuissēmūs,
mōnuissēs,	mōnuissētīs,
mōnuissēt.	mōnuissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. mōnē, <i>advise thou.</i>	mōnētē, <i>advise ye.</i>
Fut. mōnētō, <i>thou shalt advise.</i>	mōnētētē, <i>ye shall advise.</i>
mōnētō, <i>he shall advise.</i>	mōnentō, <i>they shall advise.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. mōnēre, <i>to advise.</i>
Perf. mōnuissē, <i>to have advised.</i>
Fut. mōnītūrūs essē, <i>to be about to advise.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. mōnens, <i>advising.</i>
Fut. mōnītūrūs, <i>about to advise.</i>

GERUND.

G. mōnendī, <i>of advising.</i>
D. mōnendō, <i>for advising.</i>
A. mōnendūm, <i>advising.</i>
A. mōnendō, <i>by advising.</i>

SUPINE.

A. mōnītūm, <i>to advise.</i>
A. mōnītū, <i>to advise, be advised.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

Moneor, *I am advised.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind. mōneor.	Pres. Inf. mōnērī.	Perf. Ind. mōnītūs sūm.
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I am advised.*

mōneor,	mōnēmūr,
mōnēris, or rē,	mōnēmīnī,
mōnētūr.	mōnentūr.

Imperfect. *I was advised.*

Sing.	Plur.
mönēbār,	mönēbāmūr,
mönēbāris, or rē,	mönēbāminī,
mönēbātūr.	mönēbantūr.

Future. *I shall or will be advised.*

mönēbōr,	mönēbīmūr,
mönēbōris, or rē,	mönēbīminī,
mönēbītūr.	mönēbuntūr.

Perfect. *I have been or was advised.*

mönītūs sūm,	mönītī sūmūs,
mönītūs ēs,	mönītī estīs,
mönītūs est.	mönītī sunt.

Pluperfect. *I had been advised.*

mönītūs ērām,	mönītī ērāmūs,
mönītūs ērās,	mönītī ērātīs,
mönītūs ērāt.	mönītī ērant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been advised.*

mönītūs ērō,	mönītī ērimūs,
mönītūs ēris,	mönītī ēritīs,
mönītūs ērit.	mönītī ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be advised.*

möneār,	möneāmūr,
möneāris, or rē,	möneāminī,
möneātūr.	möneantūr.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should be advised.*

mönērēr,	mönērēmūr,
mönērēris, or rē,	mönērēminī,
mönērētūr.	mönērentūr.

Perfect. *I may have been advised.*

mönītūs sīm,	mönītī sīmūs,
mönītūs sīs,	mönītī sītīs,
mönītūs sīt.	mönītī sint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have been advised.*

mönītūs essēm,	mönītī essēmūs,
mönītūs essēs,	mönītī essētīs,
mönītūs essēt.	mönītī essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	Plur.
Pres. mōnērē, <i>be thou advised.</i>	mōnēmīni, <i>be ye advised.</i>
Fut. mōnētōr, <i>thou shalt be advised.</i>	mōnentōr, <i>they shall be advised.</i>
mōnētōr, <i>he shall be advised.</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. mōnērī, <i>to be advised.</i>	
Perf. mōnītūs essē, <i>to have been advised.</i>	Perf. mōnītūs, <i>advised.</i>
Fut. mōnītūm īrī, <i>to be about to be advised.</i>	Fut. mōnendūs, <i>to be advised.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

49. Rego, *I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
rēgō.	rēgērē.	rexī.	rectūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I rule.*

Sing.	Plur.
rēgō,	rēgimūs,
rēgis,	rēgītis,
rēgit.	rēgunt.

Imperfect. *I was ruling.*

rēgēbām,	rēgēbāmūs,
rēgēbās,	rēgēbātis,
rēgēbāt.	rēgēbant.

Future. *I shall or will rule.*

rēgām,	rēgēmūs,
rēgēs,	rēgētis,
rēgēt.	rēgent.

Perfect. *I ruled or have ruled.*

rexī,	reximūs,
rexistī,	rexistis,
rexīt.	rexērunt, or ērē.

Pluperfect. *I had ruled.*

rexērām,	rexērāmūs,
rexērās,	rexērātis,
rexērāt.	rexērant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have ruled.*

Sing.	Plur.
rexērō,	rexērīmūs,
rexēris,	rexērītis,
rexērit.	rexērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can rule.*

rēgām,	rēgāmūs,
rēgās,	rēgātis,
rēgāt.	rēgant.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should rule.*

rēgērēm,	rēgērēmūs,
rēgērēs,	rēgērētis,
rēgōret.	rēgōrent.

Perfect. *I may have ruled.*

rexērim,	rexērīmūs,
rexēris,	rexērītis,
rexērit.	rexērint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have ruled.*

rexissēm,	rexissēmūs,
rexissēs,	rexissētis,
rexissēt.	rexissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. regē, rule thou.	rēgītē, rule ye.
Fut. rēgītō, thou shalt rule.	rēgītōtē, ye shall rule.
rēgītō, he shall rule.	rēgantō, they shall rule.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. rēgērē, to rule.	Pres. rēgens, ruling.
Perf. rexissē, to have ruled.	
Fut. rectūrūs eszē, to be about to rule.	Fut. rectūrūs, about to rule.

GERUND.

SUPINE.

Gen. rēgendī, of ruling.	
Dat. rēgendō, for ruling.	
Acc. rēgendūm, ruling.	Acc. rectūm, to rule.
Abl. rēgendō, by ruling.	Abl. rectū, to rule, be ruled.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Regor, *I am ruled.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
rēgōr.Pres. Inf.
rēgī.Perf. Ind.
rectus sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I am ruled.*Sing.
rēgōr,
rēgēris, or rē,
rēgītūr.Plur.
rēgimūr,
rēgimīni,
rēguntūr.Imperfect. *I was ruled.*rēgēbār,
rēgēbāris, or rē,
rēgēbātūr.rēgēbāmūr,
rēgēbāmīni,
rēgēbantūr.Future. *I shall or will be ruled.*rēgār,
rēgēris, or rē,
rēgētūr.rēgēmūr,
rēgēmīni,
rēgentūr.Perfect. *I have been or was ruled.*rectus sūm,
rectus es,
rectus est.recti sūmus,
recti estis,
recti sunt.Pluperfect. *I had been ruled.*rectus ēram,
rectus ēras,
rectus ērat.recti ērāmūs,
recti ērātis,
recti ērant.Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been ruled.*rectus ērō,
rectus ēris,
rectus ērit.recti ērimūs,
recti ēritis,
recti ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be ruled.*rēgār,
rēgāris, or rē,
rēgātūr.rēgāmūr,
rēgāmīni,
rēgantūr.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should be ruled.*

Sing.	Plur.
rēgērēr,	rēgērēmūr,
rēgērēris, or rē,	rēgērēmīnī,
rēgērētūr.	rēgērentūr.

Perfect. *I may have been ruled.*

rectūs sīm,	rectī sīmūs,
rectūs sis,	rectī sītīs,
rectūs sīt.	rectī sint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.*

rectūs essēm,	rectī essēmūs,
rectūs essēs,	rectī essētīs,
rectūs essēt.	rectī essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. rēgērē, <i>be thou ruled.</i>	rēgīmīnī, <i>be ye ruled.</i>
Fut. rēgītōr, <i>thou shalt be ruled.</i>	rēguntōr, <i>ye shall be ruled.</i>
rēgītōr, <i>he shall be ruled.</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. rēgī, <i>to be ruled.</i>	
Perf. rectūs essē, <i>to have been ruled.</i>	Perf. rectūs, <i>ruled.</i>
Fut. rectūm irī, <i>to be about to be ruled.</i>	Fut. rēgendūs, <i>to be ruled.</i>

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

50.

Audio, *I hear.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
audiō.	audīrē.	audīvī.	audītūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I hear.*

Sing.	Plur.
audiō,	audīmūs,
audīs,	audītīs,
audīt.	audiunt.

Imperfect. *I was hearing.*

audiēbām,	audiēbāmūs,
audiēbās,	audiēbātīs,
audiēbāt.	audiēbant.

Future. *I shall or will hear.*

Sing.	Plur.
audiām,	audiēmūs,
audiēs,	audiētīs,
audiēt.	audient.

Perfect. *I heard or have heard.*

audivī,	audivīmūs,
audivistī,	audivistīs,
audivīt.	audivērunt, or ērē.

Pluperfect. *I had heard.*

audivērām,	audivērāmūs,
audivērās,	audivērātīs,
audivērāt.	audivērant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have heard.*

audivērō,	audivērīmūs,
audivērīs,	audivērītīs,
audivērīt.	audivērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can hear.*

audiām,	audiāmūs,
audiās,	audiātīs,
audiāt.	audiant.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should hear.*

audirēm,	audirēmūs,
audirēs,	audirētīs,
audirēt.	audirent.

Perfect. *I may have heard.*

audivērīm,	audivērīmūs,
audivērīs,	audivērītīs,
audivērīt.	audivērint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have heard.*

audivissēm,	audivissēmūs,
audivissēs,	audivissētīs,
audivissēt.	audivissent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. audī, hear thou.	audītē, hear ye.
Fut. audītō, thou shalt hear.	audītōtō, ye shall hear.
audītō, he shall hear.	audiuntō, they shall hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. audīrē,	to hear.	Pres. audiens,	hearing.
Perf. audivissē,	to have heard.		
Fut. audītūrūš essē,	to be about to hear.	Fut. audītūrūš,	about to hear.

GERUND.

Gen. audiendī,	of hearing.
Dat. audiendō,	for hearing.
Acc. audiendū,	hearing.
Abl. audiendō,	by hearing.

SUPINE.

Acc. audītū,	to hear.
Abl. audītū,	to hear, be heard.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, I am heard.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
audiōr.	audīrī.	audītūš sūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *I am heard.*

Sing.	Plur.
audiōr,	audīmūr,
audīrīs, or rē,	audīmīnī,
audītūr.	audīuntūr.

Imperfect. *I was heard.*

audiēbār,	audiēbāmūr,
audiēbārīs, or rē,	audiēbāmīnī,
audiēbātūr.	audiēbantūr.

Future. *I shall or will be heard.*

audiār,	audiēmūr,
audiērīs, or rē,	audiēmīnī,
audiētūr.	audiēntūr.

Perfect. *I have been heard.*

audītūš sūm,	audītī sūmūs,
audītūš ēs,	audītī estīs,
audītūš est.	audītī sunt.

Pluperfect. *I had been heard.*

audītūš ērām,	audītī ērāmūs,
audītūš ērās,	audītī ērātīs,
audītūš ērāt.	audītī ērant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been heard.*

Sing.	Plur.
audītūs ērō,	audītī ērimūs,
audītūs ēris,	audītī ēritīs,
audītūs ērit.	audītī ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be heard.*

audiār,	audiāmūr,
audiāris, or rē,	audiāminī,
audiātūr.	audiantūr.

Imperfect. *I might, could, would, or should be heard.*

audirēr,	audirēmūr,
audirēris, or rē,	audirēminī,
audirētūr.	audirentūr.

Perfect. *I may have been heard.*

audītūs sim,	audītī simūs,
audītūs sis,	audītī sitīs,
audītūs sit.	audītī sint.

Pluperfect. *I might, could, would, or should have been heard.*

audītūs essēm,	audītī essēmūs,
audītūs essēs,	audītī essētīs,
audītūs essēt.	audītī essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. audirē, <i>be thou heard.</i>	audimīnī, <i>be ye heard.</i>
Fut. audītōr, <i>thou shalt be heard.</i>	
audītōr, <i>he shall be heard.</i>	audiuntōr, <i>they shall be heard.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. audirī, <i>to be heard.</i>
Perf. audītūs essē, <i>to have been heard.</i>
Fut. audītūm irī, <i>to be about to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Perf. audītūs, <i>heard.</i>
Fut. audiendūs, <i>to be heard.</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION (*mixed with the Fourth*).

51. Căpio, căpěre, cēpī, captum, *to take*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. cāp-io,	<i>I take.</i>	P. cāp-īmūs,	<i>we take.</i>
cāp-is,	<i>thou takest.</i>	cāp-ītis,	<i>you take.</i>
cāp-īt,	<i>he takes.</i>	cāp-iunt,	<i>they take.</i>

Imperfect Tense.

S. cāp-iēbam,	<i>I was taking.</i>	P. cāp-iēbāmūs,	<i>we were taking.</i>
cāp-iēbās,	<i>thou wast taking.</i>	cāp-iēbātis,	<i>you were taking.</i>
cāp-iēbāt,	<i>he was taking.</i>	cāp-iēbant,	<i>they were taking.</i>

Future Tense.

S. cāp-iam,	<i>I shall take.</i>	P. cāp-iēmūs,	<i>we shall take.</i>
cāp-iēs,	<i>thou wilt take.</i>	cāp-iētis,	<i>you will take.</i>
cāp-iēt,	<i>he will take.</i>	cāp-ient,	<i>they will take.</i>

Perfect Tense.

cēp-i,	<i>I have taken, or I took,</i>	like	rexī.
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Pluperfect Tense.

cēp-eram,	<i>I had taken,</i>	like	rexeram.
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Future Perfect Tense.

cēp-ero,	<i>I shall have taken,</i>	like	rexero.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. cāp-iam,	<i>I may take.</i>	P. cāp-iāmur,	<i>we may take.</i>
cāp-iās,	<i>thou mayst take.</i>	cāp-iātis,	<i>you may take.</i>
cāp-iāt,	<i>he may take.</i>	cāp-iant,	<i>they may take.</i>

Imperfect Tense.

S. cāp-ērem,	<i>I might take.</i>	P. cāp-ērēmūs,	<i>we might take.</i>
cāp-ērēs,	<i>thou mightst take.</i>	cāp-ērētis,	<i>you might take.</i>
cāp-ērēt,	<i>he might take.</i>	cāp-erent,	<i>they might take.</i>

Perfect Tense.

cēp-erim,	<i>I may have taken,</i>	like	rexerim.
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Pluperfect Tense.

cēp-issem,	<i>I might have taken,</i>	like	rexissem.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. *căp-ě*, take thou.*căp-ito*, thou shalt take.*căp-ito*, he shall take, or let him take.P. *căp-ite*, take ye or you.*căp-ito*, you shall take.*căp-iunto*, they shall take, or let them take.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. *căp-ěre*, to take.Perf. *căp-isse*, to have taken.Fut. *cap-tūrum esse*, to be about to take.

GERUND.

Gen. *căp-iendi*, of taking.Dat. *căp-iendo*, for taking.Acc. *căp-iendum*, the taking.Abl. *căp-iendo*, by taking.

SUPINES.

cap-tum, to take.*cap-tu*, to be taken.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. *căp-iens*, taking.Fut. *cap-tūrus*, about to take.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. *căp-itor*, I am taken.*căp-eris*, or *-erē*, thou art taken.*căp-itur*, he is taken.P. *căp-imur*, we are taken.*căp-imini*, you are taken.*căp-iuntur*, they are taken.

Imperfect Tense.

S. *căp-iēbar*, I was being taken.P. *căp-iēbāmur*, we were being taken.*căp-iēbāris*, or *cap-iēbāre*, } thou wast being taken.*căp-iēbāmini*, you were being taken.*căp-iēbātūr*, he was being taken.*căp-iēbantūr*, they were being taken.

Future Tense.

S. *căp-iar*, I shall be taken.P. *căp-iēmūr*, we shall be taken.*căp-iēris*, or *căp-iēre*, } thou wilt be taken.*căp-iēmīni*, you will be taken.*căp-iētūr*, he will be taken.*căp-ientūr*, they will be taken.

Perfect Tense.

cap-tus sum, or *fui*, { I have been taken, or } like { *rectus sum*,
I was taken, } or *fui*.

Pluperfect Tense.

cap-tus eram, or *fuēram*, I had been taken. like { *rectus eram*,
or *fuēram*.

Future Perfect Tense.

cap-tus ero, or *fuēro*, I shall have been taken, like { *rectus ero*, or
fuero.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>S. cǎp-iar,</i>	<i>I may be taken.</i>	<i>P. cǎp-iāmūr,</i>	<i>we may be taken.</i>
<i>cǎp-iāris, or</i>	<i>thou mayst be</i>	<i>cǎp-iāmīni,</i>	<i>you may be taken.</i>
<i>cap-iāre,)</i>	<i>taken.</i>	<i>cǎp-iantūr,</i>	<i>they may be taken.</i>
<i>cap-iātūr,</i>	<i>he might be taken.</i>		

Imperfect Tense.

<i>S. cǎp-ērer,</i>	<i>I might be taken.</i>	<i>P. cǎp-ērēmūr,</i>	<i>we might be taken.</i>
<i>cǎp-ērēris, or</i>	<i>thou mightst be</i>	<i>cǎp-ērēmīni,</i>	<i>you might be taken.</i>
<i>cǎp-ērēre,)</i>	<i>taken.</i>	<i>cǎp-ērentur,</i>	<i>they might be</i>
<i>cǎp-ērētūr,</i>	<i>he might be taken.</i>		<i>taken.</i>

Perfect Tense.

<i>cap-tus sim, or fuērim,</i>	<i>I may have been taken,</i>	like	<i>{ rectus sim, or</i> <i>fuērim.</i>
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Pluperfect Tense.

<i>cap-tus essem, or fuissem,</i>	<i>I might have been taken,</i>	like	<i>{ rectus essem,</i> <i>or fuissem.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>S. cǎp-ērē,</i>	<i>be thou taken.</i>	<i>P. cǎp-īmīni,</i>	<i>be ye or you taken.</i>
<i>cǎp-ītōr,</i>	<i>thou shalt be taken.</i>	<i>cǎp-iuntor,</i>	<i>they shall be taken,</i>
<i>cǎp-ītōr,</i>	<i>he shall be taken, or let</i>		<i>or let them be</i>
	<i>him be taken.</i>		<i>taken.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. cǎp-ī,</i>	<i>to be taken.</i>
<i>Perf. cap-tum esse, or fuisse,</i>	<i>to have been taken.</i>
<i>Fut. cap-tum iri,</i>	<i>to be about to be taken.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perf. cap-tus (a, um),</i>	<i>taken, or having been taken.</i>
<i>Ger. cǎp-iendus (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be taken.</i>

C

DEPONENT

52. A Deponent Verb is that which, under a passive *speak*; *mōrior*, *I die*.

I. Hortōr, hortātūs *sum*, hortārī, *to exhort*, like *āmōr*.

II. Vērēōr, vērtītūs *sum*, vērērī, *to fear*, “ *mōneōr*.

	I.			II.		
INDICATIVE MOOD.	Present.	Hort-ōr, Hort-ārīs (ārē), etc.	<i>I exhort.</i> } <i>thou exhortest.</i> etc.	Vēr-eōr, Vēr-ērīs (ērē), etc.	<i>I fear.</i> } <i>thou fearest.</i> etc.	
	Imperf.	Hort-ābār,	<i>I was exhorting.</i>	Vēr-ēbār,	<i>I was fearing.</i>	
	Future.	Hort-ābōr,	<i>I shall exhort.</i>	Vēr-ēbōr,	<i>I shall fear.</i>	
	Perfect.	Hort-ātūs <i>sum</i> ,	<i>I have exhorted.</i> or <i>I exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs <i>sum</i> ,	<i>I have feared</i> or <i>I feared.</i>	
	Pluperf.	Hort-ātūs ēram,	<i>I had exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs ēram,	<i>I had feared.</i>	
	Fut. Perf.	Hort-ātūs ēro,	<i>I shall have ex- horted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs ēro,	<i>I shall have feared.</i>	
SUMJUNCTIVE MOOD.	Present.	Hort-ēr,	<i>I may exhort.</i>	Vēr-eār,	<i>I may fear.</i>	
	Imperf.	Hort-ārēr,	<i>I might exhort.</i>	Vēr-ērēr,	<i>I might fear.</i>	
	Perfect.	Hort-ātūs <i>sim</i> ,	<i>I may have ex- horted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs <i>sim</i> ,	<i>I may have feared.</i>	
	Pluperf.	Hort-ātūs essem,	<i>I might have ex- horted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs essem,	<i>I might have feared.</i>	
IMPERATIVE.	Present.	Hort-ārē, Hort-ātōr,	<i>Exhort thou.</i> } <i>thou shalt ex- hort.</i>	Vēr-ērē, Vēr-ētōr,	<i>Fear thou.</i> } <i>thou shalt fear.</i>	
INFINITIVE.	Present.	Hort-ārī,	<i>to exhort.</i>	Vēr-ērī,	<i>to fear.</i>	
	Perfect.	Hort-ātum essē,	<i>to have exhort- ed.</i>	Vēr-ītum essē,	<i>to have feared.</i>	
	Future.	Hort-ātūrum essē,	<i>to be about to exhort.</i>	Vēr-ītūrum essē,	<i>to be about to fear.</i>	
PARTICIPLES.	Present.	Hort-ans,	<i>exhorting.</i>	Vēr-ens,	<i>fearing.</i>	
	Future.	Hort-ātūrūs,	<i>about to exhort.</i>	Vēr-ītūrūs,	<i>about to fear.</i>	
	Perfect.	Hort-ātūs,	<i>having exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs,	<i>having feared.</i>	
	Gerundive.	Hort-andūs,	<i>{ fit to be exhort- ed.</i>	Vēr-endūs,	<i>fit to be feared.</i>	
SUPINES.		Hort-ātum, Hort-ātū,	<i>to exhort.</i> <i>to be exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītum, Vēr-ītū,	<i>to fear.</i> <i>to be feared.</i>	
GERUND.		Hort-andi, etc.	<i>of exhorting, etc.</i>	Vēr-endi, etc.	<i>of fearing, etc.</i>	

VERBS.

form, has an active or neuter signification; as, *Löquor, I*

III. *Löquör, löcütus sum, löqui, to speak, like rögör.*

IV. *Partiör, partitüs sum, partiri, to divide, " audiör.*

III.			IV.			INDICATIVE MOOD.
<i>Present.</i>	Löqu-ör, Löqu-öris (örë), etc.	<i>I speak.</i> <i>thou speakest.</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>Part-iör,</i> <i>Part-irīs</i> (irë), etc.	<i>I divide.</i> <i>thou dividest.</i> <i>etc.</i>		
<i>Imperf.</i>	Löqu-ëbär,	<i>I was speaking.</i>	<i>Part-iëbär,</i>	<i>I was dividing.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Löqu-är,	<i>I shall speak.</i>	<i>Part-iär,</i>	<i>I shall divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Löcū-tūs sum, Pluperf. Löcū-tūs ëram, Fut. Perf. Löcū-tūs ëro,	<i>I have spoken</i> <i>or I spoke.</i> <i>I had spoken.</i> <i>I shall have</i> <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-itūs</i> sum, <i>Part-itūs</i> ëram, <i>Part-itūs</i> ëro,	<i>I have divided</i> <i>or I divided.</i> <i>I had divided.</i> <i>I shall have di-</i> <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Present.</i>	Löqu-är,	<i>I may speak.</i>	<i>Part-iär,</i>	<i>I may divide.</i>	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
<i>Imperf.</i>	Löqu-ërër,	<i>I might speak.</i>	<i>Part-irër,</i>	<i>I might divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Löcū-tūs sim,	<i>I may have</i> <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-itūs</i> sim,	<i>I may have di-</i> <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Löcū-tūs essem,	<i>I might have</i> <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-itūs</i> essem,	<i>I might have di-</i> <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Present.</i>	Löqu-ërë, Löqu-ýtör,	<i>Speak thou.</i> <i>thou shalt</i> <i>speak.</i>	<i>Part-irë,</i> <i>Part-itör,</i>	<i>Divide thou.</i> <i>thou shalt di-</i> <i>vide.</i>		IMPERATIVE.
<i>Present.</i>	Löqu-i,	<i>to speak.</i>	<i>Part-iri,</i>	<i>to divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Löcū-tum essë,	<i>to have spoken.</i>	<i>Part-itum</i> essë,	<i>to have divided.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Löcū-türum essë,	<i>to be about to</i> <i>speak.</i>	<i>Part-itürum</i> essë,	<i>to be about to</i> <i>divide.</i>		
<i>Present.</i>	Löqu-ens,	<i>speaking.</i>	<i>Part-iens,</i>	<i>dividing.</i>	PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Future.</i>	Löcū-türüs,	<i>about to speak.</i>	<i>Part-itürüs,</i>	<i>about to divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Löcū-tūs,	<i>having spoken.</i>	<i>Part-itūs,</i>	<i>having divided.</i>		
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Löqu-ëndüs,	<i>fit to be spoken.</i>	<i>Part-iendüs,</i>	<i>fit to be divided.</i>		
<i>SUPINES.</i>	Löcū-tum, Löcū-tü,	<i>to speak.</i> <i>to be spoken.</i>	<i>Part-itum,</i> <i>Part-itü,</i>	<i>to divide.</i> <i>to be divided.</i>		
<i>GERUND.</i>	Löqu-endi, etc.	<i>of speaking,</i> <i>etc.</i>	<i>Part-iendi,</i> etc.	<i>of dividing,</i> <i>etc.</i>		

IRREGULAR VERBS.

53. The following Verbs, with their compounds, are called Irregular Verbs, viz., *sum*, *edo*, *fero*, *volo*, *fio*, *eo*, and *queo*.

54. *Possum*, *I am able*, is composed of *potis* and *sum*, and is varied as follows:

Possum, *pōtuī*, *possē*, *to be able*, *can*.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> <i>pos-sum</i> ,	<i>pos-sim</i> .	<i>S.</i> <i>pōt-eram</i> ,	<i>pos-sem</i> .
<i>pōt-ēs</i> ,	<i>pos-sīs</i> .	<i>pōt-ēras</i> ,	<i>pos-sēs</i> .
<i>pōt-est</i> ,	<i>pos-sīt</i> .	<i>pōt-ērāt</i> ,	<i>pos-sēt</i> .
<i>P.</i> <i>pos-sūmūs</i> ,	<i>pos-simūs</i> .	<i>P.</i> <i>pōt-erāmūs</i> ,	<i>pos-sēmūs</i> .
<i>pōt-estīs</i> ,	<i>pos-sītīs</i> .	<i>pōt-ērātīs</i> ,	<i>pos-sētīs</i> .
<i>pos-sunt</i> ,	<i>pos-sint</i> .	<i>pōt-erant</i> ,	<i>pos-sent</i> .
<i>Future.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> <i>pōt-ēro</i> .	(wanting.)	<i>S.</i> <i>pōt-uēram</i> ,	<i>pōt-uissem</i> .
<i>pōt-ērīs</i> .		<i>pōt-uērās</i> ,	<i>pōt-uissēs</i> .
<i>pōt-ērīt</i> .		<i>pōt-uērāt</i> ,	<i>pōt-uissēt</i> .
<i>P.</i> <i>pōt-ērīmūs</i> .		<i>P.</i> <i>pōt-uērāmūs</i> ,	<i>pōt-uissēmūs</i> .
<i>pōt-ērītīs</i> .		<i>pōt-uērātīs</i> ,	<i>pōt-uissētīs</i> .
<i>pōt-ērunt</i> .		<i>pōt-uērant</i> ,	<i>pōt-uissent</i> .
<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Future Perfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> <i>pōt-uī</i> ,	<i>pōt-uērim</i> .	<i>S.</i> <i>pōt-uēro</i> .	(wanting.)
<i>pōt-uistī</i> ,	<i>pōt-uērīs</i> .	<i>pōt-uērīs</i> .	
<i>pōt-uīt</i> ,	<i>pōt-uērīt</i> .	<i>pōt-uērīt</i> .	
<i>P.</i> <i>pōt-uīmūs</i> ,	<i>pōt-uērimūs</i> .	<i>P.</i> <i>pōt-uērimūs</i> .	
<i>pōt-uistīs</i> ,	<i>pōt-uērītīs</i> .	<i>pōt-uērītīs</i> .	
<i>pōt-uērunt</i> (<i>ērē</i>),	<i>pōt-uērint</i> .	<i>pōt-uērint</i> .	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect. *possē*. *Perfect.* *pōtuissē*. *Future.* (wanting.)

55. *Prosum*, *prodesse*, *profui*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pr.</i>	<i>prō-sum</i> ,	<i>prōd-es</i> ,	<i>prōd-est</i> ;	<i>prō-sūmus</i> ,	<i>prōd-estis</i> , etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>prōd-eram</i> ,	<i>prōd-ēras</i> ,	<i>prōd-erat</i> ;	<i>prōd-erāmus</i> , etc.	
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>prō-fui</i> ,	<i>prō-fuisti</i> ,	<i>prō-fuit</i> ;	<i>prō-fuīmus</i> ,	<i>prō-fuistis</i> , etc.
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>prō-fuēram</i> ,	<i>prō-fuēras</i> ,	<i>prō-fuērat</i> ;	<i>prō-fuerāmus</i> , etc.	
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>prōd-ēro</i> ,	<i>prōd-ēris</i> ,	<i>prōd-ērit</i> ;	<i>prōd-erīmus</i> , etc.	
<i>Fut. }</i>	<i>prō-fuēro</i> ,	<i>prō-fuēris</i> ,	<i>prō-fuērit</i> ;	<i>prō-fuerīmus</i> , etc.	
<i>Perf. }</i>					

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr. prō-sim, prō-sis, prō-sit; prō-sīmus, prō-sītis, prō-sint.
Imp. prōd-essem, prōd-esses, prōd-esset; prōd-essēmus, etc.
Perf. prō-fuērim, prō-fuēris, prō-fuērit; prō-fuerīmus, etc.
Plu. prō-fuissem, prō-fuisses, prō-fuisset; prō-fuissēmus, etc.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pr. prōd-ēs or prōd-esto, prōd-estē or prōd-estōte,
 prōd-esto, prō-sunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr. prōd-essē. *Fut.* essē pro-futūrus, -ā, -ūm.
Perf. prō-fuisse. fuisse prō-futūrus.

PARTICIPLE.

Fut. prō-futūrus.

Edo, I eat.

56. This Verb is sometimes regular, and sometimes takes forms like those of *sum* which begin in *es*. Thus:

edō, ēdērē, ēdī, ēstūm.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

edō,	ēdīs,	ēdīt;	ēdīmūs,	ēdītīs,	ēdunt.
	ēs,	est;		estis.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

ēdērēm,	ēdērēs,	ēdērēt;	ēdērēmūs,	ēdērētīs,	ēdērent.
essēm,	essēs,	essēt;	essēmūs,	essētīs,	essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Future.

ēdē,	ēdīte.	ēdītō;	ēdītōte,	ēduntō.
ēs,	estē.	estō;	estōtē.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

ēdērē, essē.

57. *Fēro, tūlī, ferrē, lātum, to bear, carry, endure.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Present.</i>			
<i>S.</i> fēr-o,	fēr-am.	<i>P.</i> fēr-īmūs,	fēr-āmūs.
fer-s,	fēr-ās.	fer-tīs,	fēr-ātīs.
fer-t,	fēr-āt.	fēr-unt,	fēr-ant.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i> fēr-ēbam,	fer-rem.
fēr-ēbās,	fer-rēs.
fēr-ēbāt,	fer-rēt.
<i>P.</i> fēr-ēbāmūs,	fer-rēmūs.
fēr-ēbātīs,	fer-rētīs.
fēr-ēbant,	fer-rent.

Perfect.

<i>S.</i> tūl-ī,	tūl-ērim.
tūl-istī,	tūl-ēris.
tūl-īt,	tūl-ērīt.
<i>P.</i> tūl-īmūs,	tūl-ērimūs.
tūl-istīs,	tūl-ērītīs.
tūl-ērunt or ērē,	tūl-ērint.

Future Perfect.

<i>S.</i> tūl-ēro.	(wanting.)	<i>P.</i> tūl-ērimūs.	(wanting.)
tūl-ēris.		tūl-ērītīs.	
tūl-ērīt.		tūl-ērint.	

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	fēr,
	fer-to,
	fer-to,
	fer-tē,
	fer-tōtē,
	fēr-unto.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Imperfect.</i>	fer-rē.
<i>Perfect.</i>	tūl-issē.
<i>Future.</i>	lātūrum essē.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Future.

<i>S.</i> fēr-am,
fēr-ēs,
fēr-ēt.
<i>P.</i> fēr-ēmūs,
fēr-ētīs,
fēr-ent.

Pluperfect.

<i>S.</i> tūl-ēram,	tūl-isse.
tūl-ērās,	tūl-issēs.
tūl-ērāt,	tūl-issēt.
<i>P.</i> tūl-ērāmūs,	tūl-issēmūs.
tūl-ērātīs,	tūl-issētīs.
tūl-ērant,	tūl-issent.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Imperfect.</i>	fēr-ens.
<i>Future.</i>	lātūrūs (a, um).

SUPINES.

lātum,
lātū.

GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	fēr-endī,
	etc.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

<i>S.</i> fēr-ōr,	fēr-ār.
fer-rīs,	fēr-ārīs.
fer-tūr,	fēr-ātūr.
<i>P.</i> fēr-īmūr,	fēr-āmūr.
fēr-īmīnī,	fēr-āmīnī.
fēr-untūr,	fēr-antūr.

Future.

<i>S.</i> fēr-ār.	(wanting.)	<i>P.</i> fēr-ēmūr.	(wanting.)
fēr-ērīs.		fēr-ēmīnī.	
fēr-ētūr.		fēr-entūr.	

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i> fēr-ēbār,	fer-rēr.
fēr-ēbārīs,	fer-rērīs.
fēr-ēbātūr,	fer-rētūr.
<i>P.</i> fēr-ēbāmūr,	fer-rēmūr.
fēr-ēbāmīnī,	fer-rēmīnī.
fēr-ēbantūr,	fer-rentūr.

<i>Perfect.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> lātūs sum,	lātūs sim.	<i>S.</i> lātūs ēram,	lātūs essem.
lātūs ēs,	lātūs sis.	lātūs ērās,	lātūs essēs.
lātūs est,	lātūs sīt.	lātūs ērāt,	lātūs essēt.
<i>P.</i> lātī sūmus,	lātī sīmūs.	<i>P.</i> lātī ērāmūs,	lātī essēmūs.
lātī estīs,	lātī sītīs.	lātī ērātīs,	lātī essētīs.
lātī sunt,	lātī sint.	lātī ērant,	lātī essent.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>			
<i>S.</i> lātūs ēro.	(wanting.)	<i>P.</i> lātī ērīmūs.	(wanting.)
lātūs ērīs.		lātī ērītīs.	
lātūs ērīt.		lātī ērunt.	
<i>IMPERATIVE.</i>		<i>INFINITIVE.</i>	
<i>Present.</i> fer-rē,		<i>Imperfect.</i> fer-ri.	
fer-tōr,		<i>Perfect.</i> lātum essē.	
fer-tōr,		<i>Future.</i> lātum irī.	
fēr-īmīnī,		<i>PARTICIPLES.</i>	
fēr-untōr.		<i>Perfect.</i> lātūs (a, um).	
		<i>Gerundive.</i> fēr-endūs (a, um).	

58. Vōlo, vōluī, vellē, *to be willing, to wish.*
 Nōlo, nōluī, nolle, *to be unwilling, not to wish.*
 Mālo, māluī, mallē, *to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather.*

<i>INDICATIVE.</i>		
<i>Present.</i>		
<i>S.</i> vōlo,	nōlo,	mālo.
vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs.
vult,	nōn vult,	māvult.
<i>P.</i> vōlūmūs,	nōlūmūs,	mālūmūs.
vultīs,	nōn vultīs,	māvultīs.
vōlunt,	nōlunt,	mālunt.
<i>Imperfect.</i>		
<i>S.</i> vōl-ēbam,	nōl-ēbam,	māl-ēbam.
vōl-ēbās,	nōl-ēbās,	māl-ēbās.
vōl-ēbāt,	nōl-ēbāt,	māl-ēbāt.
<i>P.</i> vōl-ēbāmūs,	nōl-ēbāmūs,	māl-ēbāmūs.
vōl-ēbātīs,	nōl-ēbātīs,	māl-ēbātīs.
vōl-ēbant,	nōl-ēbant,	māl-ēbant.
<i>Future.</i>		
<i>S.</i> vōl-am,	nōl-am,	māl-am.
vōl-ēs,	nōl-ēs,	māl-ēs.
vōl-ēt,	nōl-ēt,	māl-ēt.

Future.

<i>P.</i> vōl-ēmūs,	nōl-ēmūs,	māl-ēmūs.
vōl-ētīs,	nōl-ētīs,	māl-ētīs.
vōl-ent,	nōl-ent,	māl-ent.

Perfect.

<i>S.</i> vōl-uī,	nōl-uī,	māl-uī.
vōl-uistī,	nōl-uistī,	māl-uistī.
vōl-uīt,	nōl-uīt,	māl-uīt.
<i>P.</i> vōl-uīmūs,	nōl-uīmūs,	māl-uīmūs.
vōl-uistīs,	nōl-uistīs,	māl-uistīs.
vōl-uērunt or -uērē,	nōl-uērunt or -uērē,	māl-uērunt or -uērē.

Pluperfect.

<i>S.</i> vōl-uēram,	nōl-uēram,	māl-uēram.
vōl-uērās,	nōl-uērās,	māl-uērās.
vōl-uērāt,	nōl-uērāt,	māl-uērāt.
<i>P.</i> vōl-uērāmūs,	nōl-uērāmūs,	māl-uērāmūs.
vōl-uērātīs,	nōl-uērātīs,	māl-uērātīs.
vōl-uērant,	nōl-uērant,	māl-uērant.

Future Perfect.

<i>S.</i> vōl-uēro,	nōl-uēro,	māl-uēro.
vōl-uēris,	nōl-uēris,	māl-uēris.
vōl-uērīt,	nōl-uērīt,	māl-uērīt.
<i>P.</i> vōl-uērimūs,	nōl-uērimūs,	māl-uērimūs.
vōl-uēritīs,	nōl-uēritīs,	māl-uēritīs.
vōl-uērint,	nōl-uērint,	māl-uērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

<i>S.</i> vēl-im,	nōl-im,	māl-im.
vēl-is,	nōl-is,	māl-is.
vēl-īt,	nōl-īt,	māl-īt.
<i>P.</i> vēl-īmūs,	nōl-īmūs,	māl-īmūs.
vēl-ītīs,	nōl-ītīs,	māl-ītīs.
vēl-int,	nōl-int,	māl-int.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i> vel-lem,	nol-lem,	mal-lem.
vel-lēs,	nol-lēs,	mal-lēs.
vel-lēt,	nol-lēt,	mal-lēt.
<i>P.</i> vel-lēmūs,	nol-lēmūs,	mal-lēmūs.
vel-lētīs,	nol-lētīs,	mal-lētīs.
vel-lent,	nol-lent,	mal-lent.

<i>Perfect.</i>		
<i>S.</i> vōl-uērim,	nōl-uērim,	māl-uērim.
vōl-uēris,	nōl-uēris,	māl-uēris.
vōl-uērīt,	nōl-uērīt,	māl-uērīt.
<i>P.</i> vōl-uērimūs,	nōl-uērimūs,	māl-uērimūs.
vōl-uēritīs,	nōl-uēritīs,	māl-uēritīs.
vōl-uērint,	nōl-uērint,	māl-uērint.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>		
<i>S.</i> vōl-uissēm,	nōl-uissēm,	māl-uissēm.
vōl-uissēs,	nōl-uissēs,	māl-uissēs.
vōl-uissēt,	nōl-uissēt,	māl-uissēt.
<i>P.</i> vōl-uissēmūs,	nōl-uissēmūs,	māl-uissēmūs.
vōl-uissētīs,	nōl-uissētīs,	māl-uissētīs.
vōl-uissent,	nōl-uissent,	māl-uissent.
IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.
<i>Present.</i> nōl-ī or nōl-īto,	<i>Present.</i> vel-lē, nol-lē, mal-lē.	
nōl-īto,	<i>Perfect.</i> vōl-uissē, nōl-uissē, māl-uissē.	
nōl-ītōtē,		
nōl-unto.		
	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	
	vōl-ens, nōl-ens. (wanting.)	

59. *Fio, fiērī, factūs sum, to become or be made, to happen.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Present.</i>			<i>Future.</i>		
<i>S.</i> fī-o,	fī-am,		<i>S.</i> fī-am.		
fī-s,	fī-ās.		fī-ēs.		
fī-t,	fī-āt.		fī-ēt.		
<i>P.</i> [fī-mūs,]	fī-āmūs.		<i>P.</i> fī-ēmūs.		
[fī-tīs,]	fī-ātīs.		fī-ētīs.		
fī-unt,	fī-ant.		fī-ent.		
<i>Imperfect.</i>			<i>Perfect.</i>		
<i>S.</i> fī-ēbam,	fī-ērem.		factūs sum, etc.,	factūs sim, etc.	
fī-ēbās,	fī-ērēs.				
fī-ēbāt,	fī-ērēt.				
<i>P.</i> fī-ēbāmūs,	fī-ērēmūs.				
fī-ēbātīs,	fī-ērētīs.				
fī-ēbant,	fī-ērent.				
<i>Imperfect.</i>			<i>Pluperfect.</i>		
			factūs ēram, etc.,	factūs essem, etc.	
<i>Imperfect.</i>			<i>Future Perfect.</i>		
			factūs ēro, etc.	(wanting.)	
IMPERATIVE.			INFINITIVE.		
<i>Present.</i> fī, fī-tē.			<i>Present.</i> fī-ērī.		
			<i>Perfect.</i> factum essē.		
<i>Perfect.</i> factūs (a, um).			<i>Future.</i> factum irī.		
<i>Gerundive.</i> faciendūs (a, um).					

Fio is used as the Passive of *facio*.

60. *Ēo, Ivī, Irē, Itum, to go.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Present.</i>		<i>Perfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> ē-o,	e-am.	<i>S.</i> i-vī or I-ī,	i-vērim or I-ērim.
i-s,	e-ās.	i-vistī, etc.,	i-vērīs, etc.
I-t,	e-āt.	i-vīt, etc.,	i-vērīt, etc.
<i>P.</i> i-mtīs,	e-āmtīs.	<i>P.</i> i-vīmtīs, etc.,	i-vērimtīs, etc.
i-tīs,	e-ātīs.	i-vistīs, etc.,	i-vēritīs, etc.
e-unt,	e-ant.	i-vērunt, etc.,	i-vērint, etc.
		<i>or i-vērē.</i>	
<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> i-bam,	i-rem.	<i>S.</i> i-vēram or	i-vissem, i-issem,
i-bās,	i-rēs.	I-ēram,	or i-ssem.
i-bāt,	i-rēt.	i-vēr-ās, etc.,	i-vissēs, etc.
<i>P.</i> i-bāmtīs,	i-rēmtīs.	i-vērāt, etc.,	i-vissēt, etc.
i-bātīs,	i-rētīs.	<i>P.</i> i-vērāmtīs, etc.,	i-vissēmītīs, etc.
i-bant,	i-rent.	i-vērātīs, etc.,	i-vissētītīs, etc.
		i-vērant, etc.,	i-vissent, etc.
<i>Future.</i>		<i>Future Perfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> i-bo.		<i>S.</i> i-vēro or I-ēro.	(wanting.)
i-bīs.		i-vērīs, etc.	
i-bīt.		i-vērīt, etc.	
<i>P.</i> i-bīmtīs.		<i>P.</i> i-vērimtīs, etc.	
i-bītīs.		i-vēritīs, etc.	
i-bunt.		i-vērint, etc.	
IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i> i,		<i>Present.</i> i-rē.	
i-to,		<i>Perfect.</i> i-vissē, i-issē, or issē.	
i-to,		<i>Future.</i> I-tūrum essē.	
i-tē,			
i-tōtē,		PARTICIPLES.	
ē-unto.		<i>Present.</i> I-ens (<i>Gen.</i> ē-untīs).	
		<i>Future.</i> I-tūrtīs (ā, um).	

PRETERITIVE VERBS.

61. Preteritive Verbs are those which are used only in the Perfect tenses, and those formed from the Perfect. They are:

Coepī, *I have begun.* Memīnī, *I remember.* Odī, *I hate.*

INDICATIVE.

<i>Perfect.</i>	coepī.	mēmīnī.	odī.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	coepērām.	mēmīnērām.	odērām.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	coepērō.	mēmīnērō.	odērō.

		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	coep̃rīm.	mēm̃nērīm.	ōdērīm.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	coepissēm.	mēm̃nissēm.	ōdissem.
		IMPERATIVE.	
		<i>S.</i> mēm̃entō.	
		<i>P.</i> mēm̃entōte.	
		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	coepissē.	mem̃inisse.	ōdisse.
<i>Future.</i>	coeptūrūs essē.		ōsūrūs essē.
		PARTICIPLE.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	coeptūs.		ōsūs.
<i>Future.</i>	coeptūrūs.		ōsūrūs.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

62. Impersonal Verbs are those which are used only in the Third Person Singular, and do not admit of a *personal* subject.

Their English is generally preceded by the Pronoun *it*, especially in the Active Voice; as, *delectat, it delights*; *deceat, it becomes*; *contingit, it happens*; *evenit, it happens*; *scribitur, it is written*, etc.

They are thus conjugated:

INDICATIVE.				
	First Conj.	Second Conj.	Third Conj.	Fourth Conj.
<i>Present.</i>	delectāt,	decēt,	contingīt,	evenit.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	delectābat,	decēbat,	contingēbat,	eveniēbat.
<i>Future.</i>	delectābit,	decēbit,	contingēt,	eveniet.
<i>Perfect.</i>	delectāvit,	deciit,	contigīt,	evenit.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	delectāverat,	decūerat,	contigērat,	evenērat.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	delectāverit,	decūerit,	contigērit,	evenērit.
SUBJUNCTIVE.				
<i>Present.</i>	delectēt,	deceāt,	contingāt,	eveniat.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	delectāret,	decēret,	contingēret,	eveniret.
<i>Perfect.</i>	delectāverit,	decūerit,	contigērit,	evenērit.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	delectāvisset,	decūisset,	contigisset,	evenisset.
INFINITIVE.				
<i>Present.</i>	delectāre,	decēre,	contingēre,	evenire.
<i>Perfect.</i>	delectāvisse,	decūisse,	contigisse,	evenisse.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

63. Redundant Verbs are such as have more than one form with one meaning.

FREQUENTATIVE VERBS.

64. Frequentative Verbs are such as express a repetition of the action denoted by their primitives. They are of the First Conjugation only, and are formed commonly from the primitive Verb by changing *um* of the supine into *o*, and sometimes the letter *a*, preceding, into *i*; as,

habeo, <i>to have.</i>	habitu, habito, <i>to have often.</i>
pello, <i>to strike.</i>	pulsum, pulso, <i>to rap.</i>
clamo, <i>to cry out.</i>	clamatu, clamito, <i>to exclaim.</i>

INCEPTIVE VERBS.

65. Inceptive Verbs denote the commencement of the action expressed by their Primitive Verbs. They are of the Third Conjugation only, and are formed commonly from the Primitive Verb by adding *co* to the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative Active; as,

gelo,	gelas,	gelasco, <i>to begin to freeze.</i>
rubeo,	rubes,	rubesco, <i>to grow red.</i>
tremo,	tremis,	tremisco, <i>to begin to tremble.</i>
obdormio,	obdormis,	obdormisco, <i>to fall asleep.</i>

DESIDERATIVE VERBS.

66. Desideratives denote a *desire* to perform the action. They are of the Fourth Conjugation, and are formed from the Supine by changing *um* into *ŭrio*; as,

ēs-ŭrio, <i>to desire to eat,</i>	from ēdo, ēsum.
empt-ŭrio, <i>to desire to buy,</i>	“ ēmo, emptum.

DIMINUTIVE VERBS.

67. Diminutives denote a *feeble* action. They are of the First Conjugation, and are formed from the Present by changing the ending into *illo*; as,

cant-illo, <i>to sing feebly,</i>	from canto.
conscrib-illo, <i>to scribble,</i>	“ conscribo.

ADVERBS.

68. Adverbs are words used to qualify Verbs, Adjectives, and other Adverbs. They are compared like the Adjectives from which they are formed. The termination of the Comparative is *ius*. The Superlative is formed from the Superlative of the Adjective by changing *us* into *e*; as,

durè,	duriùs,	durissimè;
facilè,	faciliùs,	facillimè;
acriter,	acriùs,	acerrimè;
rarò,	rariùs,	rarissimè;
matùrè,	maturiùs,	{ maturissimè,
		{ or maturrimè.

PREPOSITIONS.

69. Prepositions express the relation between a Noun and a word before it. •

CONJUNCTIONS.

70. Conjunctions are used to connect words or parts of a sentence.

INTERJECTIONS.

71. Interjections are words used to express exclamations and mental emotions.

PART III.—SYNTAX.

72. SYNTAX teaches the way in which words are arranged in sentences, and in which sentences are combined together.

73. Sentences are either Simple or Compound.

A Simple Sentence is one which contains only one Subject and one Predicate.

A Compound Sentence is a combination of two or more Simple Sentences.

74. Every Sentence contains a Subject and a Predicate.

The Subject is that of which something is affirmed.

The Predicate is that which is affirmed of the Subject; as,

Terră est rötundă, *The earth is round.*

In this sentence "terră" is the Subject, and "est rötundă" is the Predicate.

75. The Subject of a Sentence is always either a Noun in the Nominative Case, or some word or words representing a Noun in the Nominative Case.

76. The Predicate is either a Verb alone, or a Verb in connection with other words which are dependent upon it.

The relations of the words in a Sentence to each other are regulated by the following Rules:

RULE I.

77. A Noun modifying the meaning of another Noun, and denoting the same thing, is put in the same Case; as,

Romülüs rex, *Romulus the king.*

In the example given, "rex" modifies the meaning of "Romülüs," denoting the same person, and is therefore put *by apposition* in the same Case.

When the modifying Noun denotes a *different* person or thing, it is put in a different Case; as,

Sënätus officiüm, *The duty of the Senate.*

Urbis fundämenta, *The foundations of the city.*

RULE II.

78. Adjectives, Adjective-Pronouns, and Participles agree with their Nouns in Number, Gender, and Case; as,

Vīr sapiēns, A wise man.

Mī pātēr, O my father.

(a) If the Adjective refers to two or more Nouns, it is put in the Plural Number, and in Gender prefers the Masculine before the Feminine, and the Feminine before the Neuter.

(b) A Collective Noun in the singular commonly has its Adjective in the plural.

RULE III.

79. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; the Case is determined by the construction of the clause to which it belongs; as,

Pūer quī legīt, The boy who reads.

Littēræ quas dēdī, The letter which I gave.

In the last example, the Relative "quas" agrees with its antecedent "littēræ" in Gender and Number, but its Case is determined by "dēdī," which is construed with the Accusative.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

80. The Six Cases of a Latin Noun may be distinguished as follows, viz.:

- I. Nominative, denotes the Subject spoken of.
- II. Vocative, denotes the Subject spoken to.
- III. Accusative, denotes the Direct Object.
- IV. Dative, denotes the Indirect Object.
- V. Genitive, denotes the Qualification of an Adjective.
- VI. Ablative, denotes the Qualification of an Adverb.

RULE IV.

81. A Verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and Person; as,

Ēgo dico, I speak.

(a) Two or more nominatives singular take the Verb in the plural, the First Person being preferred to the Second, and the Second to the Third.

(b) Sometimes a Verb, with two or more nominatives of different numbers and persons, agrees with one of them, and is understood with the rest.

(c) A Collective Noun in the singular may take a Verb in the plural.

RULE V.

82. Any Verb may have the same Case after it as before it *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

Ēgo sum discipŭlŭs, I am a scholar.

Nŏvīmŭs tē essē fortēm, We know that thou art brave.

THE GENITIVE.

83. The Genitive performs the same functions for a word limited by it which an Adjective performs for a Noun which it qualifies.

It is commonly distinguished by the Preposition *of*, and therefore corresponds to the English Possessive Case.

Sometimes, however, it is called the Objective Genitive, and is translated by the Prepositions *to, for, from, in*, etc.

The Genitive limits the meaning of (a) Nouns, (b) Adjectives, (c) Verbs, (d) Adverbs.

RULE VI.

84. A Noun limiting the meaning of another Noun, and denoting a *different* person or thing, is put in the Genitive; as,

Fānŭm Neptŭnī, The temple of Neptune.

In the example given, "Neptŭnī" limits the meaning of "fānŭm," and confines its application to this word. It is the "*temple*," not of man nor of any other creature, but specifically of Neptune.

This is an example of

(a) The Subjective Genitive, which designates a Possessor.

(b) The Objective Genitive designates the Object; as,
Āmōr glōrīæ, Love of glory.

Here the Genitive "glōrīæ" designates the Object of the love, "āmōr."

(c) When the limiting Genitive denotes a property, character, or quality, it has an Adjective agreeing with it, and is put either in the Genitive or in the Ablative; as,

Vir summæ prūdentīæ, or,

Vir summâ prudentiâ, A man of the greatest wisdom.

RULE VII.

85. A Noun, limiting the meaning of an Adjective for the purpose of farther specifying its meaning, is put in the Genitive; as,

Avīdūs laudīs, Desirous of praise.

RULE VIII.

86. Nouns, Adjectives, Adjective-Pronouns, and Adverbs denoting a part, are followed by a Genitive denoting the whole; as,

Pars ēquōrum, A part of the horses.

The words thus limited are usually Partitives and words used Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals.

RULE IX.

87. The price of a thing stated *indefinitely* is expressed by the Genitive; as,

Magnī æstīmābat pecūnīam, He esteemed money highly.

RULE X.

88. *Miserēor, miserescō, and sātāgo* are followed by the Genitive; as,

Miserērē cīvīlūm tūōrum, Pity your countrymen.

RULE XI.

89. Rěcordör, Měmnĩ, Rěmĩniscör, and Oblĩviscör are followed by the Genitive; as,

Měmnĩ vřvörũm, *I am mindful of the living.*

RULE XII.

90. Verbs of Accusing, Acquitting, Admonishing, Convicting, and Condemning, are followed by the Genitive; as,

Argũt mē furtĩ, *He accuses me of theft.*

RULE XIII.

91. Rěfert and Intěrest are followed by the Genitive; as,

Rěfert pãtrĩs, *It concerns my father.*

RULE XIV.

92. The Adverbs “prĩdřē” and “postrĩdřē” are followed by the Genitive; as,

Postrĩdřē ejus dĩĩ, *The day after that day.*

THE DATIVE.

93. The Dative Case marks the Indirect Object, and is used to denote *the end towards* which any thing tends, or *the thing for* which any thing is done.

RULE XV.

94. Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Verbs are followed by the Dative denoting the object or end to or for which a thing is, or is done; as,

Tempřĩ cědřt, *He yields to time.*

RULE XVI.

95. Adjectives of likeness and unlikeness, friendliness, fitness, equality, and nearness, are followed by the Dative; as,

Amĩcũs třřannĩdĩ, *Friendly to tyranny.*

Simĩlis lřpo, *Similar to a wolf.*

RULE XVII.

96. Verbs signifying to favor, please, trust, and their contraries, also to assist, command, obey, serve, resist, threaten, and be angry, are followed by the Dative; as,
Illā tibi fāvēt, She favors you.

RULE XVIII.

97. Many Verbs compounded with these eleven Prepositions, *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, præ, pro, sub, and super*, are followed by the Dative; as,
Annuē cœptis, Favor our undertakings.

RULE XIX.

98. Verbs compounded with *satis, benè, and malè*, are followed by the Dative; as,
Ēt nātūræ et legibūs satisfecit, He satisfied both nature and the laws.

RULE XX.

99. The Verb “est” is followed by a Dative denoting a Possessor, the thing possessed being its Subject; as,
Sunt nobīs mītā pōmā, We have mellow apples.

RULE XXI.

100. The Participle ending in *du*s is followed by the Dative of the Agent; as,
Undā omnībūs ēnavīgandā, The wave must be passed by all.

RULE XXII.

101. Certain Adverbs and Interjections are followed by the Dative; as,
Congruēter nātūræ, Agreeably to nature.
Heī mīhī! Ah me!
Sībī constanter, Consistently with himself.
Væ tibi! Woe to you!

THE ACCUSATIVE.

102. The Latin Accusative is the English Objective. It is the Case of the Direct Object. It designates the person or thing actually reached and affected by the action of the Verb.

RULE XXIII.

103. The Direct Object of an Active Verb is put in the Accusative Case; as,

Lēgātōs mittūnt, *They send ambassadors.*

RULE XXIV.

104. An Intransitive Verb may be followed by an Accusative of kindred signification to its own; as,

Vitām vivēre, *To live a life.*

RULE XXV.

105. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the Accusative for the sake of specifying or more fully explaining the word which it follows; as,

Capīta velāmur, *We have our heads veiled.*

This is called the Synecdochical Accusative. It is of frequent occurrence in the Latin Poets, and is there denominated the Greek Accusative; as, *Nudus membra*, literally *Bare as to his limbs*, or *With bare limbs*.

RULE XXVI.

106. After Verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town or other place in which the motion terminates is put in the Accusative; as,

Vēnit Rōmām, *He came to Rome.*

RULE XXVII.

107. Nouns denoting duration of time or extent of space are put in the Accusative; as,

Trēs hōrās mansit, *He remained three hours.*

RULE XXVIII.

108. Any Transitive Verb, together with the Accusative, may take a Genitive, or a Dative, or another Accusative, for the purpose of further explaining its meaning; as,

(a) Verbs of *accusing* and the like take the Accusative of the person and the *Genitive* of the crime.

(b) Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, take the Accusative of the Direct with the Dative of the Indirect Object.

(c) Verbs signifying to ask, teach, conceal, and some others, take two Accusatives, the first of a person and the last of a thing.

RULE XXIX.

109. When a Verb in the Active Voice is followed by two cases, the Passive Voice takes after it the latter of the two; as,

Accūsātus est prōditionis, He was accused of treason.

RULE XXX.

110. Twenty-six Prepositions are followed by the Accusative. These are, *ad*, *adversus* or *adversum*, *ante*, *apud*, *circa* or *circum*, *circiter*, *cis* or *citra*, *contra*, *erga*, *extra*, *infra*, *inter*, *intra*, *juxta*, *ob*, *penes*, *per*, *ponè*, *post*, *præter*, *prope*, *propter*, *secundum*, *supra*, *trans*, *ultra*; as,

Ad templum, To the temple.

Adversus hostēs, Against the enemy.

(a) In and Sub, expressing *motion*, are followed by the Accusative—expressing *situation*, by the Ablative; as,

In Itālīā, In Italy.

In Asiām, Into Asia.

RULE XXXI.

111. The Accusative, both with and without an Interjection, is used to express an exclamation; as,

Ō conditionem misēram! O wretched condition!

THE VOCATIVE.

RULE XXXII.

112. The Subject addressed is put in the Vocative; as,
Quōtusque Catīlina! How long, O Catiline!

THE ABLATIVE.

113. The Ablative performs the same functions for the word modified by it which an Adverb performs for the word which it qualifies.

The only difference, then, between the Genitive and the Ablative is the difference between an Adjective and an Adverb.

The Ablative is commonly distinguished by the Prepositions *with, from, in, or by*.

RULE XXXIII.

114. The cause, manner, and instrument are expressed by the Ablative; as,
Dūobus mōdīs fit, It is done in two ways.

RULE XXXIV.

115. The price of a thing, stated *definitely*, is expressed by the Ablative; as,
Vilē est vīgintī mīnīs, It is cheap at twenty minæ.

RULE XXXV.

116. The Comparative Degree, without a Conjunction, is followed by the Ablative; as,
Pērenniūs ærē, More durable than brass.

RULE XXXVI.

117. Opus and usus are followed by the Ablative; as,
Auctoritātē tuā nobīs opūs est, We need your authority.

Usus est tua mīhī opēra, I need your aid.
Est opus pecūniā, There is need of money.

RULE XXXVII.

118. Dignus, indignus, contentus, præditus, captus, and fretus, are followed by the Ablative; as,

Dignus laudē, *Worthy of praise.*

RULE XXXVIII.

119. Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vescor, are followed by the Ablative; as,

His vocibus ūsā est, *She used these words.*

RULE XXXIX.

120. Perfect Participles denoting origin are often followed by the Ablative of the *source*; as,

Mæcēnās ātāvīs ēdītē rēgībūs, *Mæcenas descended from ancestral kings.*

RULE XL.

121. Adjectives of Plenty and Want, and Verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute, are followed by the Ablative; as,

Dŏmus plēnā servīs, *A house full of servants.*

Urbs rēdundāt mīlītībūs, *The city is full of soldiers.*

RULE XLI.

122. The time at which an event occurs is expressed by the Ablative; as,

Hŏc tēmpŏrē, *At this time.*

RULE XLII.

123. A Noun and a Participle, whose Case depends upon no other word in a sentence, is said to be in the Ablative Absolute; as,

Lŭpŭs, stīmulantē fāmē, captāt ōvilē, *The wolf, hunger inciting, seeks the fold.*

Tēlīs conjectīs, *By pouring in darts.*

Natūra ducē, *Nature being our guide.*

RULE XLIII.

124. The Place *in* which any thing occurs, and the Place *from* which any thing proceeds, are expressed in the Ablative; as,

Fŭlt Athēnīs, *He was in Athens.*

Fŭgt Cōrinhō, *He fled from Corinth.*

Certain names of Places, of the 1st and 2d Declensions, at which any thing occurs, are expressed, *apparently*, in the Genitive Case; as,

Quīd Rōmæ faciām, *What can I do at Rome?*

These are really *not Genitives at all*, but only old Ablatives. In the earlier stages of the language, the Genitive and the Ablative terminated alike. When, in other words, the Ablative underwent a change, in these words it retained its old Genitive form.

The same principle applies to the Genitives dōmī, mīlītīæ, bellī, and hūmī; as,

Dōmī mīlītīæquē, *At home and in the field.*

RULE XLIV.

125. Ten Prepositions are followed by the Ablative: these are, *a, ab, or abs, absque, coram, cum, de, e or ex, præ, pro, sine, tenus.*

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

126. The Indicative is used to affirm or to deny in both dependent and independent Sentences. It is the Mood employed to represent realities or facts; as,

Āmo, *I love.*

Docēo, *I teach.*

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

127. The Subjunctive Mood never represents facts, but only conceptions of the mind.

It is employed to denote,

D

(1st.) The Purpose, Object, or Result of a preceding Proposition, in connection with *ut, ne, quo, quin, and quominus*; as,

Enītūtūr ūt vincāt, He strives that he may conquer.

(2d.) Something which is not real, but *desirable*, in connection with *utinam, ut, si, and O si*; as,

Ūtinam possēm, Would that I were able.

(3d.) A *condition* upon which something depends, in connection with *dum, modo, si, nisi, velut*, and others; as,

Sī volūissēt dimīcassēt, If he had wished, he would have fought.

(4th.) A concession of a proposition in connection with *licet, quamvis, and etsi*; as,

Etsī nīhīl hābēāt īn se glōriā, tāmcn virtūtēm sēqūtūr, Though glory may have nothing in itself, yet it follows virtue.

(5th.) A cause on account of which, or a time at which, something is or is done, in connection with *quod, quia, quoniam, dum, donec, and quoad*; as,

Socrātēs accūsātūs est, quōd corrupērēt jūvēntūtēm, Socrates was accused because he corrupted the youth.

(6th.) Dependent clauses and indirect questions are usually expressed in the Subjunctive Mood when they report the thoughts of the speaker in words not his own; as,

Quīs ēgo sīm mē rogītās? Do you ask me who I am?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

128. The Imperative Mood is used to give utterance to a command, a prohibition, an exhortation, or an entreaty; as,

Nōscē tē, Know thyself.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

129. The Infinitive is used merely to state the meaning of the Verb, without limitation of person or number. It is regulated by the following Rules, viz.:

RULE XLV.

130. The Subject of the Infinitive Mood is put in the Accusative; as,

Gaudċo tċ valċrċ, *I am glad that you are well.*

RULE XLVI.

131. The Infinitive may be used as a Verbal Noun, and hence become the *subject* or the *object* of another Verb; as,
Grātŭm est tċcŭm ambŭlārċ, *It is pleasant to walk with you.*

Pārāt bellŭm gċrċrċ, *He prepares to wage war.*

PARTICIPLES.

132. A Participle is a part of the Verb which expresses its meaning considered as a quality. It differs from an Adjective in conveying the additional idea of time.

RULE XLVII.

133. Participles govern the Case of their own Verbs; as,
Āmāns vċrtŭtċm, *Loving virtue.*

GERUNDS.

134. The Gerund is a Verbal Noun having Four Cases, the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative, which are construed like the Cases of other Nouns.

RULE XLVIII.

135. Gerunds, like Verbs, have both Direct and Indirect Objects.

136. Sometimes the Direct Object is put in the Case of the Gerund, which in this instance is changed into the Future Passive Participle, and made to agree with the Object. The Gerund is then called a Gerundive; as,

Studium { agrum colendċ (a), *Gerund*, } *The pursuit of*
 { agrċ colendċ (b), *Gerundive*, } *tilling the soil.*

SUPINES.

137. The Supine is a Verbal Noun having two Cases, the Accusative ending in *um*, the Ablative in *u*.

ADVERBS.

RULE XLIX.

138. Adverbs qualify the meaning of Verbs, Adjectives, and other Adverbs.

CONJUNCTIONS.

RULE L.

139. Conjunctions commonly connect similar Moods and Cases.

PART IV.—PROSODY.

140. PROSODY is the science of Versification.

141. Latin Poetry is regulated by the quantity of the syllables in the words composing it.

142. The quantity of a syllable is the time taken to pronounce it.

143. A combination of syllables, whether belonging to the same or to different words, is called a Foot.

144. The following Feet occur most frequently; viz.,
Spondee=two long syllables (— —); as, Cōndūnt.

Trochee or Choree=one long and one short (— ∪); as
Ātqŭe.

Iambus=one short and one long (∪ —); as, Mēi.

Pyrrhic=two short syllables (∪ ∪); as, Pătĕr.

Dactyl=one long and two short (— ∪ ∪); as, Tĕrrŭit.

Anapæst=two short and one long (∪ ∪ —); as, Dŏmīnī.

Tribrach=three short syllables (∪ ∪ ∪); as, Ālītĕr.

Bacchius=one short and two long (∪ — —); as, Āmāndō.

Smaller Ionic=two short and two long (∪ ∪ — —); as,
Prŏpĕrābānt.

Choriambus=one long, two short, and one long (— ∪ ∪ —);
as, Ōppŏsītīs.

A single syllable occurring in the middle or at the end of a line is called a long Catalectic syllable.

145. METRE is the arrangement of these Feet in accordance with regular Rules.

146. A VERSE is a single line of Poetry.

147. SCANNING is the division of a verse into Feet.

148. SYNALŒPHA is the cutting off of a vowel in the end of a word before another vowel in the beginning of the word which follows it; as, Sive inopes is scanned Siv' inopes.

149. ECTHLIPSIS is cutting off of final m with the preceding vowel when the next word begins with a vowel; as, Præsīdūm ēt is scanned Præsīdī' ēt.

150. **SYNÆRESIS** is the contraction of two syllables into one; as, Phaëthon is by Synæresis Phaëthon.

151. **DIÆRESIS** is the separation of one syllable into two; as, Phaëthon is by Diæresis Phaëthon. Two dots above the latter letter mark the occurrence of the figure.

A knowledge of these terms, together with a thorough acquaintance with the following rules of quantity, is necessary before the pupil is prepared to scan Latin verse.

RULES OF QUANTITY.

RULE I.

152. A vowel before another vowel or a Diphthong is short by Position.

RULE II.

Contracted Syllables and Diphthongs are Long.

RULE III.

A vowel before any two consonants, or before the letters j, x, or z, is long by Position.

RULE IV.

Derivative words retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived.

RULE V.

Compound words retain the quantity of the words which compose them.

INCREMENTS.

1. A Noun is said to *increase* when in any of its cases it has more syllables than in the Nominative Singular.

2. A Verb is said to *increase* when it has in any part more syllables than in the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative Active.

3. If a word has but one increment, it is the penult; if two, the antepenult is called the first increment and the

penult the second; if three, the syllable before the antepenult is called the first, the antepenult the second, and the penult the third; as,

sermo, ser-mōn-¹is, ser-mōn-¹ī-būs, īt-īn-¹ēr-ī-būs.

RULE VI.

In the Increments of Nouns, a and o are long, e, i, u, and y are short; as,

Animal, Animālis. Sermo, Sermōnis. Opus, Opěris.

RULE VII.

In the Increments of Verbs, a, e, and o are long, i and u are short; but

In the First Increment of all the Present and Imperfect Tenses—

(1) In the Third Conjugation, and before the syllables ram, rim, and ro, e is *short*; and

(2) In the First Increment of the Fourth Conjugation i is *long*; as,

Amo,	Amas,	Amābam.
Doceo,	Doces,	Docēbo.
Facio,	Facis,	Facitōte.

RULE VIII.

Penults in ābrum, ūbrum, ācrum, and ātrum; in ōsus, ātum, itum, and ūtum; in ūdus, āris, āre, and ēlus, are long.

RULE IX.

Penults in ca, do, ga, go, ba, po, pa, ma, tus, le, les, lis, na, ne, ni, nis, dex, dix, mex, mix, lex, rex, al, and ar, are long.

RULE X.

Penults in ānus, ēnus, ōnus, and ūnus; in āna, ēna, ōna, and ūna; and in ēlus, ēla, and ēlum, are long.

RULE XI.

Penults in ārus, ōrus, āvus, īvus, ates, itis, otis, ata, eta, ota, and uta, are long.

RULE XII.

Penults in ācus, īcus, and īcum, and Nouns in īta, are short.

RULE XIII.

Penults in īdus, īmus, ŷmus, and diminutives in ilus, olus, ulus, and words of more than two syllables in ulus, ula, ulum, are short.

RULE XIV.

Penults in ētas, ītas, īter, and ītus are short.

RULE XV.

Perfects and Supines of two Syllables make the first Syllable long, though that of the Present may be short.

RULE XVI.

A, e, o, and u before final mus, mum, men, and mentum, are long.

RULE XVII.

Before final ro, ror, rus, ra, and rum, e is short.

RULE XVIII.

Penults before v, and in inus, except in Adjectives of time or material, are long.

RULE XIX.

Monosyllables are long.

RULE XX.

Polysyllables ending in vowels make the termination

a, in undeclined words and Verbs, LONG;
 a, in other declined words, short;
 e and y, short;
 i and u, long; and
 o, common.

RULE XXI.

Final syllables in b, d, l, n, r, and t, are short.

RULE XXII.

Final c is long.

RULE XXIII.

Final as, es, and os are long; is, us, and ys, short.

RULE XXIV.

The last syllable in every line is common.

To these Rules are many exceptions, which can only be learned by practice.

Such cases as fall under no rule are said to be determined by AUTHORITY—i. e., the authority of the Poets.

HORATIAN METRES.

153. The following table contains the first words in the first stanza of each Ode. The figures annexed refer to the corresponding figures in the section following, in which the name of the metre is stated, with stanzas accompanying, showing the feet of which the line is composed, and the order in which they occur:

Æli, vetusto.....	No. 1	Cur me querellis.....	No. 1
Æquam memento.....	1	Delicta majorum.....	1
Albi, ne doleas.....	5	Descende cælo.....	1
Altéra jam teritur.....	13	Dianam, tenèræ.....	6
Angustam, amici.....	1	Diffugère nives.....	14
At, O deorum.....	4	Dive, quem proles.....	2
Audivère, Lyce.....	6	Divis ortè bonis.....	5
Bacchum in remotis.....	1	Donârem patêras.....	7
Beatus ille.....	4	Donec gratus eram.....	3
Cælo supinas.....	1	Eheu! fugâces.....	1
Cælo tonantem.....	1	Est mihi nonum.....	2
Cùm tu, Lyci.....	3	Et thure et fidiibus.....	3

D 2

Exēgi monumentum.....No.	7	O matre pulchrā.....No.	1
Extremum Tanaim.....	5	O nata mecum.....	1
Faune, nympharum.....	2	O navis, referent.....	6
Festo quid potius die.....	3	O sæpe mecum.....	1
Herculis ritu.....	2	O Venus, regina.....	2
Horrida tempestas.....	16	Odi profanum.....	1
Ibis Liburnis.....	4	Otium Divos.....	2
Icci beatis.....	1	Parcius junctas.....	2
Ille et nefasto.....	1	Parcus Deorum.....	1
Impios parre.....	2	Parentis olim.....	4
Inclusam Danaën.....	5	Pastor quum traheret.....	5
Intactis opulentior.....	3	Perculos odi, puer.....	2
Intēger vitæ.....	2	Petti, nihil me.....	15
Intermissa, Venus, diu.....	3	Phœbe, silvarumque.....	2
Jam jam efficaci.....	11	Phœbus volentem.....	1
Jam pauca aratro.....	1	Pindarum quisquis.....	2
Jam satis terris.....	2	Poscitur: siquid.....	2
Jam veris comites.....	5	Quæ cura patrum.....	1
Justum et tenacem.....	1	Qualem ministrum.....	1
Laudabunt alii.....	8	Quando repostum.....	4
Lupis et agnis.....	4	Quantum distet ab Inācho.....	3
Lydia, hic, per omnes.....	12	Quem tu, Melpomēne.....	3
Mæcenas atavis.....	7	Quem virum aut herōa.....	2
Malâ soluta.....	4	Quid bellicosus.....	1
Martis cælebs.....	2	Quid dedicatum.....	1
Mater sæva Cupidinum.....	3	Quid fles, Asterie.....	6
Mercuri, facunde.....	2	Quid immerentes.....	4
Mercuri, nam te.....	2	Quid obseratis.....	11
Miserarum est.....	19	Quid tibi vis.....	8
Mollis inertia.....	10	Quis desiderio.....	5
Montium custos.....	2	Quis multa gracilis.....	6
Motum ex Metello.....	1	Quo me, Bacche.....	3
Musis amicus.....	1	Quo, quo, scelesti ruitis.....	4
Natis in usum.....	1	Rectius vives.....	2
Ne forte credas.....	1	Rogare longo.....	4
Ne sit ancillæ.....	2	Scriberis Vario.....	5
Nolis longa feræ.....	5	Sep̄timi, Gades.....	2
Nondum subacta.....	1	Sic te Diva potens.....	3
Non ebur neque aureum.....	18	Solvitur acris hiems.....	17
Non semper imbres.....	1	Te maris et terræ.....	8
Non usitata.....	1	Tu ne quæsieris.....	9
Non vides, quanto.....	2	Tyrrhæna regum.....	1
Nox erat.....	10	Ulla si juris.....	2
Nullam, Vare, sacrâ.....	9	Uxor pauperis Ibyci.....	3
Nullus argento.....	2	Velox amicum.....	1
Nunc est bibendum.....	1	Vides, ut altâ.....	1
O crudelis adhuc.....	9	Vile potâbis.....	2
O diva, gratum.....	1	Vitas hinnuleo.....	6
O fons Bandusiæ.....	6	Vixi puellis.....	1

1. Two greater Alcaics, one Archilochian iambic dimeter hypermeter, and one lesser Alcaic; as,

Vīdēs | ūt āl|tā | stēt nīvē cān|dīdūm
Sōrāc|tē, nēc | jān | sūstīnēānt | ōnūs

Silvæ | lăbō|rântēs, | gēlū|quē

Flūmīnă | cōnstītē|rīnt ă|cūto.—*Lib.* 1, 9.

Greater Alcaic=two Iambi (the first of which may be changed for a Spondee), a Catalectic syllable, a Choriambus, and an Iambus.

Archilochian=four Iambi, admitting of Spondees in the 1st and 3d places, followed by a Catalectic syllable.

Lesser Alcaic=two Dactyls, followed by two Trochees.

2. Three Sapphics and one Adonic; as,

Jām să|tīs tēr|rīs nīvīs | ātquē | dīræ

Grāndī|nīs mī|sīt pătēr, | ēt, rū|bēntē

Dēxtē|ra sēc|rās jācū|lātūs | ārcēs,

Tērrūt | ūrbēm.—*Lib.* 1, 2.

Sapphic=a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, followed by two Trochees.

Adonic=a Dactyl and a Spondee.

3. One Glyconic and one Asclepiadic; as,

Sic tē | Dīvā pōtēs | Cypri,

Sic frā|trēs Hēlēnā, | lūcidā sīd|ēra.—*Lib.* 1, 3.

Glyconic=a Spondee, a Choriambus, and an Iambus.

Asclepiadic=a Spondee, two Choriambi, and an Iambus.

4. One Iambic trimeter and one Iambic dimeter; as,

Ibis | Libūr|nīs īn|tēr āl|tā nā|vīum,

Āmī|cē, prō|pūgnā|cūla.—*Epod.* 1.

Iambic trimeter=six Iambi, admitting Spondees into the 1st, 3d, and 5th places.

Iambic dimeter=four Iambi, admitting Spondees into the 1st and 3d places.

5. Three Asclepiadics and one Glyconic; as,

Scībē|rīs Vārīō | fōrtīs, ēt hōs|tīum

Victōr, | Mæōnī | cārmīnīs āl|īti,

Quām rēm | cūmqūē fērōx | nāvībūs āut | ēquis

Mīlēs, | tē dūcē, gess|ērit.—*Lib.* 1, 6.

(See No. 3.)

6. Two Asclepiadics, one Pherecratic, and one Glyconic; as,

Dīānām, tēnēræ, dicītē vīrgīnes :

Īntōnsūm, pūērī, dicītē Cynthīum,

Lātō|nāmquē suprē|mo

Dīlētām pēnītūs Jōvi.—*Lib.* 1, 21.

Pherecratic=a Spondee, a Choriambus, and a Catalectic syllable.

7. The Asclepiadic alone; as,

Mācēnās ātāvis ēdītē rēgibus.—*Lib.* 1, 1.

8. One Dactylic hexameter and one Dactylic tetrameter *a posteriorē*; as,

Laudā|būnt āl|ī clā|rām Rhōdōn, | āut Mīt|lēnen,
Aut Ephē|sūm, bīmā|rīsvē Cō|rīnθi.—*Lib.* 1, 7.

The Dactylic hexameter, or Heroic Verse, is used in narrative and pastoral poetry. This is the metre of the Poems of Virgil, of the Satires and Epistles of Horace, of the Metamorphoses of Ovid, and of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer in Greek. It consists of six feet, all either Dactyls or Spondees. The fifth is always a Dactyl, and the Sixth a Spondee. Each of the first four is a Dactyl or a Spondee, which is to be determined by the pupil from the quantity of the syllables composing them.

The Dactylic tetrameter *a posteriorē* consists of the last four feet of a Dactylic hexameter.

9. The Choriambic pentameter alone; as,

Tū nē | quēs|ērīs, | scīrē nēfās, | quēm mīhī, quēm | tibi.—*Lib.* 1, 11.

Choriambic pentameter=a Spondee, three Choriambi, and an Iambus.

10. One Dactylic hexameter and one Iambic dimeter; as,

Nōx ērāt, | ēt cō|lō fūl|gēbāt | lūnā sē|rēno
Intēr | mīnō|rā sīd|ēra.—*Epod.* 15.

11. The Iambic trimeter alone.

(See No. 4.)

12. One Choriambic dimeter and one Choriambic tetrameter, with a variation; as,

Lydīā, dīc, | pēr ōmnes
Tē Dēōs ō|rō, Sībārīn | cūr prōpērās|āmāndo.—*Lib.* 1, 8.

Choriambic dimeter=a Choriambus and a Bacchius.

Choriambic tetrameter=three Choriambi and a Bacchius.

13. One Dactylic hexameter and one Iambic trimeter without Spondees; as,

Altērā jān tērītūr bēllīs cīvīlībūs āetas;
Sūs ēt ipsā Rōmā vīrībūs rūit.—*Epod.* 16.

(See above, No. 8, 4.)

14. One Dactylic hexameter and one dactylic penthemimeris; as,

Dīffūgērē nīvēs: rēdēunt jān grāmīnā cāmpīs,
Ārbōrī|būsquē cō|mæ.—*Lib.* 4, 7.

Dactylic penthemimeris=the first five half feet of a hexameter—usually=two Dactyls and a Catalectic syllable.

15. One Iambic trimeter, one Dactylic trimeter catalectic, and one Iambic dimeter; as,

Pētī, nīhīl mē, sīcūt āntcā, jūvat
Scribērē | vērsīctī|los,
Amōrē pērcūlsūm grāvi.—*Epod.* 11.

The second line consists of the first five half feet of a Hexameter, but the first and second feet are commonly Dactyls.

(See above.)

16. One Dactylic hexameter, one Iambic dimeter, and one Dactylic penthemimeris; as,

Hōrīdā tēmpētās cēlūm cōntrāxīt; ēt īmbres
Nīvēsquē dēdūcūnt Jōvem:
Nūnc mārē, nūnc sīlūæ.—*Epod.* 13.

(See above.)

17. One Archilochian heptameter and one Iambic trimeter catalectic; as,

Sōlvītūr | ācrīs hī|ēms grā|tā vīcē | vērīs | ēt Fā|vōnī,
Trāhūnt|quē sic|cās māch|īnā | cārīn|as.—*Lib.* 1, 4.

The Archilochian heptameter consists of the first four feet of a hexameter, the fourth being always a Dactyl, followed by three Trochees.

The Iambic trimeter catalectic is the Iambic trimeter, lacking the last syllable.

18. One Iambic dimeter acephalous and one Iambic trimeter catalectic; as,

Nōn ēbūr nēque āūrēum
Mēā rēnīdēt īn dōmō lācūnar.—*Lib.* 2, 18.

Iambic dimeter acephalous is the Iambic dimeter lacking the first syllable.

Iambic trimeter catalectic. See No. 17.

19. The Ionic *a minōre* alone; as,

Misērārum ēst | nēque āmōrī | dārē lūdum | nēquē dūlcī.—*Lib.* 3, 12.

The Ionic *a minōre* consists generally of three or four smaller Ionic feet.

THE END.

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